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JOY AND SORROW.

[L. G. Riggs.]

Somebody's heart is gay,
And somebody's heart is sad,
For lights gleam bright across the way,
And a door with crape is clad!
Sadness and gladness e'er
Are dwellers side by side—
A dear one on her bier,
And the wreathing of a bride.

Bright eyes are filled with mirth,
Pale faces bend in prayer,
And hearts beside the cherry hearth
Are crushed by stout despair!
Ah, sorrow, joy and hope
Are parted by thinnest wall,
And only on hearts which never ope
No ghostly shadows fall!

No thoughts of the funeral train
Come to the festive throngs;
No hope that joy will dawn again
To stricken souls belongs.
The future is e'er a sunny sea
To the children of joy and mirth;
But only the frost and its memory
Comes to stricken ones of earth!

Somebody's heart is gay,
And somebody's heart is sad,
For light beams bright across the way,
And a door with crape is clad!
Sadness and gladness e'er
Crowd round us side by side;
A sunny smile and a scalding tear,
So close they are allied!

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Attitude of the Democratic and Republican Party—Who Are the Friends of the Wage-Workers.

The history of the movements of labor for its protection and for the betterment of the social and pecuniary condition of laboring men attests the lively interest which the Democratic party has taken at every step in that progress.

The platforms of the Republican and Democratic parties in 1880 are in strong contrast upon all questions relating to the trials and vexations of labor and laboring men. The Republican platform of 1880, while keeping alive every sectional issue between North and South and devoting its resolutions to the cause of the negroes at the South and against the "solid South," had not one word in behalf of labor and laboring men. The Democratic party, on the other hand, avowed itself to be "the friend of laboring men," and pledged itself to his protection. That pledge was carried into practical effect upon the organization of the Forty-eigth Congress by the immediate amendment of the rules of the House and the creation of a new standing committee—the Committee on Labor—to which was to be referred all proposed legislation affecting the working classes. This was the first legislative recognition of labor and laboring men under the United States Government by any party, and was hailed by workingmen throughout the country as an evi lence of the friendliness of the Democratic party to the cause of labor.

The first House Committee on Labor was organized by Speaker Carlisle and such friends of labor among the members of the House as the organizations of labor indicted and approved. Mr. O'Neil, of Missouri, a Democrat and mechanic, was made chairman; Mr. Foran, of Ohio, a cooper by trade; Mr. Lovering, of Massachusetts, the recent Democratic candidate for Governor, a practical mechanic from the shoe-shops of Lynn; Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, formerly the Labor-Greenback candidate for President; Mr. Grain, of Texas, as an earnest advocate of labor; Mr. Lawler, a labor man from Illinois, and Mr. Daniel, from Virginia, were the Democratic members; and Messrs. James, of New York; Hanger, of New Hampshire; Bound, of Pennsylvania; Funston, of Kansas, and Buchan, of New Jersey, were the Republican members. The legislation proposed by that committee comprised the arbitration bill (H. R. 7479); the incorporation of national trades unions which became law by the approval of President Cleveland; the bill to protect mechanics, laborers and servants in their wages (H. R. 6310); the convict labor bills (H. R. 142 and H. R. 1622); the convict alien and labor bill (H. R. 3541), and the imported contract labor bill (H. R. 3292).

The demands of the Knights of Labor at Philadelphin, Sept. 10, 1884, for the establishment of bureaus of labor statistics; for the incorporation of trades-unions, orders, &c.; to prohibit the hiring out of convict labor; against the importation of foreign labor under contract, and for the arbitration of questions between labor and capital, were all recognized by the passage of seven distinct labor bills by the Democratic House of the Forty-eighth Congress, while only two of these bills passed the Republican Senate. The Curtin committee to inquire into and investigate the long and disastrous strike in the Gould system of railroads was another and striking example of the great interest taken by the Democratic House for the betterment of the wage-worker.

The special message of President Cleveland, of date of April 26, 1886, recommending the "creation of a commission of labor, consisting of three members, who shall be regular officers of the Government, charge, among other duties, with the consideration and settlement, when possible, of all controversies between labor and capital," was the first executive effort ever made in behalf of laboring men. When that message was read in the House (April 26th) Mr. Springer (Democrat) moved to refer it to the Committee on Labor, with instructions to report, by bill, or otherwise, on or before the 12th day of May; but Mr. Butterworth, Republican, of Ohio, antagonized the reference to the Committee on Labor with a motion to refer the message to the Committee of the Whole, with a view to the certain defeat of any legislation on labor recommended by the President. On Mr. Butterworth's motion the vote stood: Ayes, 77; composed of Republicans and 5 Democrats; nays, 148; composed of 116 Democrats and 32 Republicans; which clearly shows the attitude of the two parties on the labor question.

The movement in favor of the recognition of the rights of labor and of laboring men, which had its inception with political parties in the Democratic platform of 1880, was again recognized in that party's platform in 1884, when, after arraigning the Republican party with the inconsistency of professing a desire to elevate labor, it had subjected American workingmen to the competition of convict and contract labor. The platform of the Democratic party expressed its conviction that labor should be "fostered and cherished" by the "repeal of laws restricting the free action of labor, and the enactment of laws by which labor organizations may be incorporated, and of all such legislation as will tend to enlighten the people as to the true relations of capital and labor." The act approved February 26, 1885, "to prohibit the importation and immigration of foreigners and aliens under contract and agreement to perform labor in the United States" was the direct outcome of the Democratic platform, and accomplished for labor and laboring men the very relief asked by the resolution of the Knights of Labor at Philadelphia on September 10, 1884, that "the importation of foreign labor under contract be prohibited." The committee on Labor in the Eorty-eighth Congress amended the act of February 26, 1885, by providing that "the Secretary of the Treasury be charged with the duty of executing the provisions of the act," and authorizing him to act in concert with the State authorities for the more thorough examination of vessels and the detection of importation of foreign labor under contract, and its effectual suppression. It was the Republican policy that made the importation of foreign pauper labor under contract possible, and it was the policy of that party which made such contracts profitable; but it was the action of the Democratic party which made such importations illegal, and which perfected the legislation which now protects American labor from competion with imported contract labor.

In the Forty-ninth Congress the bill "to legalize the incorporation of national trades-unions" was the outcome of President Cleveland's expressed interest in labor legislation. This bill was reported to the Senate by Mr. Call (Democrat), from Florida, and in the House was reported by Mr. O'Neil (Democrat), from Missouri, advocated by him in an able speech, was passed and approved by the President. Mr. Barnes, Democrat, from Missouri, introduced House Bill No. 7081, "To provide for the settlement by arbitration of disputes arising between persons engaged in the transportation of property or passengers by railroads and the employees thereof." House Bill No. 5310, by Mr. O'Neil, Democrat, from Missouri, "To protect mechanics, laborers and servants in their wages." House Bill No. 4523, by Mr. Cole, Democrat, from Maryland, "To protect the health of those employed in factories, manufacturing establishments and work-shops in the United States," and House Bill No. 4957, by Mr. Cole, of Maryland, "Regulating the employment of children in factories and work-shops." House Resolution 143, by Mr. Lovering, Democrat, from Massachusetts, "For printing First Annual Report of Commissioner of Labor," passed and was approved by President Cleveland. House Resolution 142, by Mr. Lovering, "Authorizing and directing the Commissioner of Labor to make an investigation as to convict labor and for other purposes," passed and was signed by President Cleveland. House Resolution 57, "To print Week's report on relative wages in Great Britain and the United States," passed and approved by President Cleveland.

From this condensed record of the bills and resolutions passed in Congress, it will be seen that the Democratic party has kept the faith it pledged to labor in its platforms of 1880 and 1884; that President Cleveland, "regarding the value of labor as an element of national prosperity," recommended that it "be distinctly recognized, and that the welfare of the laboring man should be regarded as especially entitled to legislative care;" that "in a country which offers to all its citizens the highest attainments of social and political distinction,' its workingmen cannot justly or safely be considered as irrevocably consigned to the limits of a class and entitled to no attention and allowed no protest against neglect," and to that end he recommended "the establishment by Federal authority of such a bureau as would be a just and sensible recognition of the value of labor, and of its right to be represented in the departments of the Government."

No other party in the history of the Government has so strongly sympathized with labor in its troubles and trials, and no other party has given so much attention to the amelioration of the hard struggles of laboring men as the national Democratic party. Its whole financial policy and every economic measure that has marked its progress has been in the interest of labor and laboring men.

Enough Chinese to Invade the World.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

A recent remark of the Czar shows that he is not ignorant of the Chinese question not merely as it relates to his own dominions, but to the world at large. The Russians were in the track of the Mongol invasions under two great chieftains who desolated Europe, and it took hundreds of years for the Slav race to recover the territory then taken from them. He has carefully read his portion of his country's history. His remark was to the effect that the greatest danger to the western world existed in the Chinese empire.

It only needed another Taberlane to set in motion another invasion comprising perhaps 20,000,000 of the hardier races of North China to overwhelm Europe, not by their military strength or skill, but by mere force of numbers. If 20,000,000 were not enough to do the work, then $20,000,000 more might follow, drawn from a population that is to all intents and purposes numberless.

It is computed that the death rate of the world is 67 a minute, and the birth rate 70 a minute, and this seemingly light percentage of gain is sufficient to give a net increase of population each year of almost 1,200,000 souls.

George Westinghouse, Jr., inventor of the air-brake, is worth $8,000,000. "This is, perhaps, the larges fortune ever made out of wind," says the Atlanta *Constitution*.

To clean tinware, dampen a cloth, dip it in soda, rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry.

A small foot afghan or a crazy quilt is seen on many made-up beds.

IS THE WORLD GROWING WORSE?

The Opinion of Rev. John Hall, D. D., L. L. D.

Men's answer to the question whether the world is going forward or backward will often depend on their circumstances. There are European farmers who think a war an immense blessing, because the tradition still lingers among them of the Napoleonic era, ending at Waterloo, when their crops brought three or four times their present prices. John Woodman thinks the race is deteriorating. In his young days there were no workhouses nor asylums. He forgot that such unhappy beings as the present inmates of these establishments then wandered about the country dependent, neglected, and sometimes a terror to the people. It is better that they should have care. A clergyman in fifteen years of clerical toil and pleasure married many people and never knew of an ill assorted pair among them. It is otherwise in the last fifteen years, and he mourns the degeneracy. But like men, eras have besetting sins, and he may have fallen on era of divorces, which yet has compensating good qualities in other directions. Old Ephriam Goodman says he rarely heard of a murder in his young days—but now! But he overlooks the fact that there was no telegraph then; there were few railroads; there were not many newspapers; Ephriam rarely saw one; and there was no great competition among them for the daily supply of the details of all the tragedies of the habitable globe.

Wider knowledge of the world may reveal more of the evil that always existed. Social conditions change with changes of other kinds. There was a time when there was not a gambling house on Manhattan Island. Look at it now! True; but there was a time when there was no church on it. Look at it now. Men crowd together from all parts of the earth into a city and bring there vices with them, and lost in the crowd in a measure, they grow bolder in them than when held back by the public opinion of a quiet country village. But others come and develop an energy in goodness, a charity, a benevolence, of which the village had no specimens. Let us not gaze at the "black sheep" only. Not only so, but when the forces of good are active, is it not possible that opposing forces may take the field with unusual determination? And certain it is that the exceptional evil secures a notice and a prominence because it is exceptional. A solitary deacon in disgrace attracts attention denied to other thousands of his honorable race. Poor, drunken Fruhsteck from Germany kills his wife, and he is more read and talked of for the time than ten thousand of his countrymen, who, while exacting a little more from their partners than American ladies commonly give, are quiet, orderly, industrious husbands. To form just opinions on matters of this sort we have to do two things which many neglect—take in a wide range, and look from more than one or two standpoints.

We are, of course, here far ahead of any old-world folks who lie behind in the march of civilization. But let us see how it is even among them. Great Britain has twice as many people now as when you were married, Mr. Goodman, over forty years ago; but then it had twice as many criminals as it has now—say 54,000 to 22,000. In three years of your early life Scotland had 3,660 convictions to the million of people; in the last three it had only 1,710. It is not so long ago that the inscription "To Let" graced sixteen Scotch prisons.

Look at it again, Mr. Goodman, in another way. In that happy year of your marriage there were more than a million and a half paupers in Great Britain; with twice as many people now, the number is down to about a million. The mechanic who earned a hundred cents then, now now gets equal to a "dollar and seventy;" the farmer's man who got a quarter then, now gets over a half dollar a day, and one-fifth less time; and the tea that would then have cost him a dollar and a quarter, he can now get for forty cents, and most other comforts of life in the same proportion The workingman's world is not worse, but better, and he is showing it, like other people, in his physique, for, during your married life, Mr. Goodman, the average life of men has increased two years, and that of women three and a half. "Long life to you," is an old world salutation, and, surely enough, Christian civilization is lengthening it.

Exceptional facts, to be sure, can be adduced that look at first sight the other way. Take a case. Some prison statistician has made out clearly that the proportion of criminals who have been Sabbath school scholars has immensely increased! The conclusion? That Sabbath schools are bad things for training criminals! But is there anything proved but this, that good people are so active now that almost every boy is tempted some time or other, into Sunday school, and if he was there only two Sundays before the Christmas festival, he can answer evermore in the affirmative when asked, "Did you go to Sunday school?" Try the day school by the same test, More criminals can read now than formerly; *ergo*, reading is a bad thing!

Look at another class of facts that inspire a hopeful view of the world. The battle of Waterloo has been alluded to. Since that time Great Britain has had no war with any people like her own. America, Prussia and England have had peace with one another and with all like-minded people. We have had a war, indeed, among ourselves. But the cause of that war dated a long way back, and was not of American production. It was an inherited trouble. In the countries long behind the van of civilization, there has been fighting enough. France, Italy, Spain, Austria, Portugal, and the South American governments have had wars, internal, and with one another; but the greatest powers in the world have had peace. So it is in the matter of governments. These great Christian nations have had no violent change of government, no revolution, no "days" or weeks of "terror," no banished rulers, no forced abdications.

Something might be said in the same direction regarding other elements in the life of the people, such as vices and forms of self-indulgence. One can tell now exactly the number of millions spent on drink, because we have, in civilized lands, excise laws and statisticians. But there is far less drunkenness now than in the time when an average farmer in New Jersey, as in the early days, of Albert Barnes's ministry, could make as much intoxicant in his place as he liked, and consume it, too. How widely different is the sentiment in favor of sobriety! How many millions there are of English-speaking people who say: "These liquids might not hurt us, but they do destroy multitudes, and for their sakes we will totally abstain!"—the one safe and solid ground on which the abstainer can stand against all comers.

The world is growing better. Even in Burmah a King Theobaw (one of the Sunday school scholars, by the way; a missionary teacher got him in for a few weeks, perhaps, and thankfully reported it to "the society,") cannot hold his ground and safely outrage human instincts as despots used to do. Enlightening, liberalizing, softening influences are at work, and with growing power.

Cheer up, Mr. Goodman. Take a hopeful view of things, and do what you can in your place to make your neighbors purer, better and happier.

A Hot Anarchist Writes Flaming Editorials on the Chicago Victims.

Herr Most's newspaper, the *Freiheit*, of the date of November 19, has the entire first page in mourning rules, devoted to the review of the hanging of the Anarchists. The article is headed. "It is finished!" Most, who is presumably the author of the article, begins with these words:

"That which we deemed impossible by multitudes of men a few days ago has happened. The premeditated, cold-blooded, assassin-like butchery of our Chicago comrades has taken place."

Further on he says:

"Woe, a thousand times woe, to the community whose king is the hangman, whose morality is murder, whose right is might and whose understanding is foolishness. On the graves of the fallen will the laurel spring whose sprays are destined soon to adorn the brows of an aroused freedom."

A column is devoted to an eulogy of Lingg, the suicide. At the end Most writes as follows:

"Ye men of the people never forget what Lingg has done for you! Seek to emulate him; become what he was! Rally around the banner of the vanguard of the social revolution! Thus, and only thus, can you show yourselves worthy of him! Thus, and only thus can you avenge him."

Another column discusses the question whether anarchy is dead, and these words double leaded:

"Instead of strangling anarchy on the gallows, the hangman at Chicago played the part of a man mid-wife for anarchy."

Continuing, Most says:

"As the cross is the symbol of Christianity, so will the gallows be the emblem of anarchy. If we should stigmatize as guilty those who have begun to commit gallows murders in Chicago, we should not stop with Grinnell, Gilmer and their accomplices. We must point first to Powderly &c. It is well known how he has vented his rage against anarchy in general and the Chicago anarchists in particular. He has turned away from the people and seeks to be a politician. The blood of our murdered brothers stains his hands forever. And the gold which he undoubtedly received from the monopolists for his treachery leaves a blot never to be hidden."

Her Most gives Henry George a dig for forgetting "the interests of the people," and adds:

"In the list of murderers is every workingman who remained at home in cowardly fear when the time had come to prevent the fearful crime."

"Let us think of the future," he says. "The dead have left us their last will and testament, and we must execute it. A literature remains which will win to the evangel hundreds of thousands of the young. Then comes organization, for had we been better organized then might not the hangman have been able to accomplish his work. The social revolution hastens. Woe unto us if we are found wanting on the critical day. It were a waste of our force if we should now surrender to the enemy. We must get by cunning what we can't get in any other way. The battle shall be fought not by half measures. And if we are tempted to yield through weakness, let us remember the gallows of Chicago. Never forget November 11th, 1887."

The Cotton Plant.

[H. W. Grady in Woman's Work.]

What a royal plant it is! The world waits in attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines on it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it and the dew that descends from the stars is noted, and the trespass of a little worm on its leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian army on her Asian outposts. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fibre is current in every bank, and when loosing its fleeces to the sun floats a sunny banner that glorifies the field of the humbler farmer, that man is marshalled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world, and wring a subsidy from every nation earth. It is the heritage that God gave to this people forever as their own when he arched our skies, established our mountains, girt us about with the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine, and measured the rain. Our's and our children's forever. As princely a talent as ever came from His hand to mortal stewardship.

A Remarkable Rifleman.

C. A. Bartlett, of Randolph, N. Y., is a remarkable rifleman. In a recent exhibition of his skill he is said to have hit a common white bean at a distance of twenty-five yards, holding his rifle in various positions. He also hit a postal card that was set up edgewise. Using a 32 calibre ball, he shot through a 32 calibre pistol barrell, the bullet splitting on a knife blade on the further end of the pistol barrel, and each half of the bullet breaking an egg. He ignited a parlor match held by a person at the target stand, knocked the ashes from cigars, and concluded by shooting a bean from the nose of a friend, who had sufficient confidence in his skill to permit the attempt. All these remarkable shots are vouched for by reputable witnesses.

Hearths of gray marble are cleaned by rubbing with linseed oil.

THE BAPTIST CONVENTION.

A Brief Report of the Proceedings—Personal Sketches.

[Durham Plant.]

The forty-seventh annual session of the Baptist State Convention met in the first Baptist church, Durham, Wednesday, November 16, 1887. Rev. Dr. Bailey, editor of the *Biblical Recorder*, president, called the convention to order at 10 o'clock, and divine service was conducted by Rev. Dr. Overby, of Camden county.

One hundred and twenty-nine delegates were reported present.

Election of officers next in order. Dr. Bailey declined re-election, and Mr. W. H. Pace, of Raleigh, was chosen president. G. W. Blount, F. P. Hobgood and H. A. Brown were chosen vice-presidents. F. H. Briggs, treasurer, N. B. Broughton and G. W. Greene, secretaries. Thus officered, the convention was ready to proceed.

Rev. C. Durham, of Durham, delivered an address of welcome, to which Rev. R. Vandeventer replied.

Several visiting ministers from different departments of church work were presented to the convention, and made short speeches.

The first work was the consideration of the Mission work, a work to which this convention always gives its heartiest support, and that is why these Baptists are called Missionary Baptists, and they earned the name a dozen times over during the recent session—but this is a report.

Rev. C. Durham read a report on Foreign Missions prepared by Rev. Dr. Theo. Whitted. It showed that in Mexico, Brazil, Italy, China and Africa, the Baptists have 116 missionaries, native and foreign, of which 34 are ladies; 81 churches and stations; 1,646 members. In these China leads, with 54 missionaries, 24 churches and stations, and 677 members.

The receipts of the Foreign Mission Board were $87,830.53, the largest in its history. Of this amount North Carolina contributed $7,242.34. The amount contributed in this convention during the year ending November 10, 1887, is $6,428.53.

Report of Home Missions, by Rev. A. G. McManaway: Missionaries, 251; places occupied, 822; baptisms, 3,923; churches constituted, 119, houses of worship built, 62. Twenty-five of its missionaries have labored among the colored people of the South, six are at work in Cuba, and the rest are preaching the gospel as we hold it to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States and Territories. Last year North Carolina raised $1,621.31 for this board. The board claims that after all the State boards have done what they can, there are still at least ten millions of our Southern population among whom it may find an appropriate field for its labors. To this number is to be added the seven millions of colored people who are largely dependent upon us for religious culture and training.

Report of Woman's Central Committee of Missions, by Miss Fannie E Heck, president, and Mrs. W. N. Jones, secretary: Letters written, 602; mission leaflets distributed, 1,880; blank forms distributed, 975; constitutions sent out, 250; quarterly reports distributed, 2,500; circulars, 75; copies of Heathen Helper distributed, 150; copies Missionary Talk distributed, 13,200; number societies organized, 57; total contributions of societies, $1,716.46.

Report from the Sunday School Board showed that 41 new Sunday Schools were organized during the year up to the beginning of the third quarter. Present number of Sunday School (approximated), 860; number of scholars, about 70,000.

Friday was one of the best days for the convention. There was a buoyant feeling of freedom throughout the members present. It began when the State Mission Board reported. It was thought the Board of State Missions would be in debt about $1,500, but when the report was made and all the returns in, it was found the debt was more than paid.

The Board of State Missions had during the past year in its employment eighty-two men engaged in preaching the gospel to the people of our own State. These have been located in the towns and country from the mountains to the sea. This number seems large, but it has not been large enough to meet the very earnest calls that have come to us from many other promising and destitute sections of the State.

Report of treasurer State Missions showed amount received, $9,331.13; Foreign Missions, $6,655.44; Education, $4,511.65; Sunday Schools, $6,536.08; Home Missions, $2,059.72; Baptist Orphanage $1,945.33; church extension, $342.17.

Friday afternoon Foreign Missions was the subject for consideration. After speeches by Dr. Pritchard, Rev. T. B. Bell, assistant secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, and Rev. W. L. Wright, one of the vice-presidents of the Southern Baptist Convention, the large audience joined in singing "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," after which it was decided to raise $1,000 necessary to complete amount sufficient to build a house for Rev. R. T. Bryan, Ching-kiang, China. The amount was soon raised, and then the hat was passed around to get enough money to pay for a telegram to Dr. Yates. $23 were realized, and a telegram was at once sent to Dr. Yates, announcing the fact that the money was raised and would be forwarded at once.

Friday night Rev. Thomas Dixion preached at Trinity M. E. Church. The large building was completely full. Seats, aisles, gallery, pulpit steps were packed. The sermon was a plain presentation of the truth; it was a gospel sermon, and was enjoyed and highly complimented by the large congregation.

Saturday the principal business was a resolution of invitation to Dr. Matthew T. Yates to pay an extended visit to his native land. Dr. Yates has for many years been in China, and none of the younger and many of the older members of the convention have ever seen him.

The other matter attended to was raising $500 to buy printing presses for the Thomasville Orphange. $531.80 were realized. The Orphanage is doing well, and the church is moving to its help.

SUNDAY.

All over and all around town we had excellent preaching. Dr. Pritchard and Rev. R. T. Vann preached at Trinity church.

A newspaper in Illionis recently brought suit against forty-three men who would not pay their subscription, and obtained judgment in each for full amount of the claim. Of these, twenty-six men made affidavits that they owned no more property than the law allowed them, thus preventing attachment. Then they, under the decision of the Supreme court, were arrested for petty larceny, and bound over in the sum of $300 each. All but six gave bonds, while six went to jail. It make no difference to what part of the continent the paper goes, a bill sent to the Posmaster, justice of the Peace or any United States officer can be collected.

SELLING WIVES.

The Persian Way as Described by Joseph Addison.

[From the Spectator, Oct. 16, 1712.]

Herodotus tells us that it was the manner among the Persians to have several fairs in the kingdom, at which all the young unmarried women were annually exposed to sale. The men who wanted wives came hither to provide themselves. Every woman was given to the highest bidder; and the money which she fetched laid aside for the public use, to be employed as thou shalt hear by and by. By this means the richest people had the choice of the market, and called out the most extraordinary beauties. As soon as the fair were thus picked the refuse was to be distributed among the poor, and among those who could not go to the prices of a beauty. Several of these married the agreeables, without paying a farthing for them, unless somebody chanced to think it worth his while to bid for them, in which case the best bidder was always the purchaser. But now you must know it happened in Persia, as it does in our own country, that there were as many ugly ones as beauties and agreeables; so that, by consequences after the magistrate had put off a great many, there were still a great many that stuck upon their hands. In order, therefore, to clear the market, the money which the beauties had sold for was disposed among the ugly; so that a poor man who could not afford to have a beauty for his wife, was forced to take up with a fortune; the greatest portion being always given to the most deformed. To this the author adds, that every poor man was forced to live kindly with his wife, or in case he repented of his bargain, to return her portion, with her, to the next public sale.

A Shrewd Old Man.

An old man of very acute physiognomy answering to the name of Joseph Wilmot, was brought before the police court. His clothes looked as though they had been bought second-hand in his youthful prime.

"What business?

"None; I'm a traveller."

"A vagabond, perhaps?"

"You are not far wrong; the difference between the two is the latter travels without money, the former without brains."

"Where have you traveled?"

"All over the continent."

"For what purpose?"

"Observation."

"What have you observed?"

"A little to commend, much to censure and very much to laugh at."

"Humph! what do you commend?"

"A handsome woman that will stay at home, an eloquent divine that will preach short sermons, a good writer that will not write too much, and a fool that has sense enough to hold his tongue."

"What do you censure?"

"A man who marries a girl for her fine clothing, a youth who studies law while he has the use of his hands, and the people who elect a drunkard to office."

"What do you laugh at?"

"At a man who expects his position to command the respect which his personal qualities and qualifications do not merit." He was dismissed

He Makes One Hundred Men Mad Per Day.

New York Star.

I make one hundred men mad every day of my life, said a bridge policeman at the head of the stairs on the Brooklyn side. How? inquired a reporter.

The officer pointed to scores of cigar and cigarette stumps scattered about the landing. Some had evidently been lighted only to be immediately discarded.

See those butts? he said. Well they're the innocent cause of much profanity and harsh words. You know that nobody is allowed to carry lighted tobacco in the cars, but probably one man or boy in every ten in rushing for a train forgets himself and tries to get on board with either a smoking pipe, cigar or cigarette. Of course a man doesn't like to be ordered to put out your cigar, but it don't make any difference whether we are polite or not, most men get mad when we call their attention to the fact that they are violating a rule. I suppose that I and the officers who relieve me are the most cursed and abused men in the two cities, and the officer collared an Italian who was in the act of lighting a dirty looking clay pipe preparatory to gettin on a car.

How Coffee Acts.

Scientific American.

Coffee acts upon the brain as a stimulant, inciting it to increased activity and producing sleeplessness; hence it is of great value as an antidote to narcotic poisons. It is also supposed to prevent too rapid waste in the tissues of the body and in that way enable it to support life on less food. These effects are due to the volatile and also to a peculiar crystalizable nitrogenous principle, termed caffein. The leaves of the plant likewise contain the same principle, and the inhabitants of the island of Lumatsa prefer an infusion of the leaves to that of the berries. Its essential qualities are also changed, the heat causing the development of the volatile oil and peculiar acid which gives aroma and flavor.

Origin of the Dahlia.

No flower of the garden has bloomed more profusely and beautiful this fall than the dahlia. The plant was found originally in Mexico, and was similar to the single petaled specimens now popular. A plant was sent to Madrid in 1788, where it was seen in blossom by the Abe Cavanilles, who named it after his friend, Professor Dahl, of Stockholm. In 1804 Humboldt went to Mexico and sent to Europe seeds of the wild dahlia, and from his seeds the plants now grown universally descended. By degrees it doubled and sported till it became the perfect flower we now enjoy.

Rubber Goods

FOR EVERYONE.

As everybody recognizes the fact that these goods are the same the world over, we are entitled to some credit for our efforts to give the people a good, a No. 1 line of these goods at 25 per cent. below the current price.

Just received and opened a large line of these goods, consisting of

Ladies' and Gents, Misses' and Childrens'

SHOES,

Ladies' and Misses' Ladies' and Misses'

GOSSAMERS.

The figures placed upon these goods are moulded by the LIVE CASH DOLLAR, and cannot fail to attract you.

Ladies' Silk Jersey Gloves,

25 Cents.

Ladies' and Misses' Gloves,

5 and 9 Cents.

Ladies' All-Wool Vests,

$1.75 per pair.

(They are BARGAINS that don't reach you often.)

LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', CHILDRENS'

SHOES! SHOES!

This class of goods the people want and will have, and the best value for the least money. We recognize this fact, and are prepared to meet the issue with prices that deserve notice. They are bought for cash, from reliable manufacturers, and will save you 15 to 20 per cent.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

HANDKERCHIEFS At the closest possible figures.

In Table Linens and Towels

you may look for Extra Bargains this week. We have them in large lots, and those who come early will get the pick.

Ask to see our line of

Photo Frames, Photo and Autograph Albums.

They have been selected with an eye to pleasing you, and at the same time at figures that are ridiculously low.

IN FACT,

compare our prices with those of others, whether selling at cost or otherwise, and learn in truth who it is that has *the people's interest at heart.*

CORSETS and BUSTLES, PERFUMERY and SOAPS, COMBS and BRUSHES, KNIVES and FORKS, TABLE and TEA SPOONS, } At 50 per cent. below LONG-TIME PRICES.

Steel Shears, 25 Cents per pair.

16-Ribbed Umbrellas, 85 Cents.

Under the new management you will find prices climbing still lower. Call and see us. Don't wait till your neighbor gets the pick. The hundreds of bargains being daily received are finding ready purchasers at the prices we name.

Very Respectfully,
J. E CARNEY & CO.,
Hay Street.

New York Office, 466 & 468 Broadway.

Belting! Belting!

Rubber Belting of all sizes.

Lacing Leather for Belts.

POWDER!

In kegs, half-kegs and quarter-kegs, delivered promptly from magazine at lowest market price.

A full line of

Hardware and Groceries

Always on hand.

CHARLES HAIGH,

oct 6 tf NO. 22 HAY STREET.

—AT—

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO'S DRUG STORE

You will find THE NICEST LINES of

EXTRACTS

Tooth and Hair Brushes

On the market.

FRESH DRUGS

And all the Patent Medicines of the Day

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ They have just received a supply of WHITE ONION SETS, which they offer at lowest price.

T. W. BROADFOOT & CO.

oct 6 tf

CUMBERLAND HOUSE.

The most convenient to the travelling public. Is only 50 yards from the C. F. & Y. V. Railroad, in a pleasant location. Table fare the BEST the market affords.

TERMS REASONABLE.

☞ Convenient for Drummers.

may 19 1y D. H. BELL, Proprietor.

Administrator's Notice.

Having qualified as Administrator upon the estate of John W. McLaurin, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said decedent to present them to me on or before Nov. 17th, 1888, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

JOHN A. McLAURIN,
Adm'r of John W. McLaurin.

nov 17 6t

OBSERVER.

G. H. HAIGH, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 1, 1887.

THE TENANT SYSTEM.

Recently we have conversed with several parties, who, unable to have land of their own, were compelled to rent, or rather to work on shares, and after living during the Summer on scant supplies of Western bacon, corn-bread and sorghum, and feeding their hired help on the same, they find, although the crop has been unusually good, that after paying all expenses for living, hiring, &c., the amount, one-third of the crop, has not left them a cent to begin the Winter on. We were particularly astonished in one case at the result, for the tenant was a man of good, sound sense, understood farming, and was fortunate in having good land, and rented from parties who were not disposed to do anything but the fair thing. But he was so persistent that we took pencil and paper and worked out the result, and, sure enough, he had barely made the wages of a day laborer—nothing more.

Now, there are numbers in this and other counties who are tenants, the majority of whom are unskilled in agriculture; so we are forced to the opinion that if the intelligent cannot make a living by renting land or working on shares the majority must fare badly. And this, too, was proved by a case before a magistrate on Saturday between landlord and tenant, both colored, in which the dispute arose for the non-payment by the tenant of the small sum of $5.38 for provisions. The land worked was ten acres; total amount of seed cotton made, not 800 lbs.; corn, about 400 bushels; a little fodder, a few potatoes. This constituted the year's crop, giving to each not over $25 for work from March to November—seven months. This is about the history of tenant farming. Besides this, it is not profitable to the owner of the land or good for the land.

STATE HISTORY.

Several of our exchanges mention the fact that Col. W. L. Saunders, Secretary of State, is now collecting material with a view of publishing a history of the State. We had a letter from the Colonel a few days since, making inquiry in regard to our county record. The Colonel has, as we all know, been compiling a history of the Colonial times; and from his enquiries we suppose he intends to follow it up by searching the records of each county. He is now, or was last week in Orange, where there are abundant records of the olden times. We hope Col. Saunders may continue to gather and write a full history. He is a true North Carolinian, knows more of the State history—past and present—than any other man we know. He is withal a writer not to be surpassed, and if he enters into it he will do it thoroughly and well, and give to the State a record that will astonish many who are disposed to slight her. The history of the State should be written, that justice may be done to her noble sons.

THE SURPLUS.

The *News and Observer* thus very sensibly discusses the question, what ought to be done with the surplus. It is evident to us that if it is not disposed of in the way proposed that ere long every cent of it will be paid out in pensions. Government works will never see a cent of it. The North is the great horse leech that swallows up the money, and although it may not be constitutional—a debateable point—yet, as we have paid more than we ought to pay, and more has been taken from us than was just, it seems but right that our share should be paid back. But we want no governmental supervision over it; it must be given to the States without being subject to governmental overlooking. The *News and Observer* says:

The *News and Observer* insists, has insisted and will continue to insist that it shall be returned to the people in whose pockets alone it belongs, and as it cannot be put back into the hands of citizens individually it should be returned to the various States, being distributed according to population.

North Carolina's share would be some three and a half millions, and such a sum would be of vast benefit to us; it would enable us to place all our educational institutions on a firm basis. It would be an income to us one year of about what goes to the Northern States through pensions every single year that rolls around.

Such a course would have abundant precedent and would contravene no principal of law whatever, *the money being already in the Treasury.* We should be as much opposed as anybody, we are opposed most emphatically to take from the people and put in the Treasury vaults any more than was necessary for the support of the government economically administered, but the present surplus has been gathered under the unjust, unequal and altogether too high Republican tariff, and the question immediately before us is as to how to return it most equitably to the people from whom it has been wrongfully taken.

We say return it to the various States since it is impossible to return it to the individual citizens. Let it not be thrown away upon useless public works or misapplied in buying government bonds at a premium. Let it be given back to the people from whom it came and in a way to do those people some good.

That it shall be permitted to remain in existence any longer than can possibly be helped is out of the question. The people demand that it shall be taken out of the hands of their agent, where it is not only doing no good but is an invitation to extravagence, and be returned to them at once. The *News and Observer's* method of making this return must be admitted the simplest and best.

Hon. Alfred Rowland writes from Baltito Lieut. Gov. Stedman that his health is steadily improving and that he hopes to take his seat in Congress at the beginning of the session. This will be very gratifying news to the many friends of Col. Rowland.—*Wilmington Star.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The next Congress will soon meet, and the action or part taken by the Democratic members will have much to do with the result in 1888. The pledges made by the party to reduce the revenue to the necessities of the Government, will be one of the first and leading features. We believe the victory in New York is due to the principles advocated, and among the foremost was Revenue Reform. The present unnecessary Federal taxation is a burden upon the people, and the eyes of the masses are now opened. They now know that the are the sufferers from the present system, and they demand that taxation be reduced. The next Congress may or may not be able to effect this, for the Senate has a Republican majority. But in the House the majority is sufficient, if terms can be agreed upon, to make it apparant that the party is determined to redeem its pledges; and to effect this, it seems evident that even the Democrats must agree upon a compromise. They all agree that the people must be relieved of this unnecessary and unjust taxation, that the present system is robbery, but there is a difference of opinion as to the mode, whether the internal revenue shall be abolished in toto at first, or shall attention be called to reducing the taxation by securing lower import duties, which principally effects our wage earners. The taxes upon the necessities of life. Our clothing, salt, iron and numerous other articles. As will be seen by an article published elsewhere, giving the views of prominent statesmen, the question presents many complicated phases, and is not likely to be acted upon hurriedly. The Democrats have it in their power to make a headway for the party, and if they do not they will be guilty of gross missmanagement and make the issue of 1888 exceedingly doubtful.

For State Chemist—Mr. Haigh.

[EDITOR OBSERVER:—I enclose a communication clipped from the Raleigh *News and Observer*. Please give it space in your columns. I am confident that I voice the sentiment of this community in expressing the wish that Mr. Haigh may receive the appointment of State Chemist. Aside from his eminent fitness (so well established in the article below), this section of North Carolina is surely entitled to more representation in State affairs than it now enjoys. Permit me to say, also, that the name of Haigh is one well worthy of public confidence and honor. Always to be found battling in the cause of good government, the bearers of that name have remained modestly in the back-ground, satisfied with the consciousness of duty well-performed and asking no return for much zeal in the public welfare. Now that Mr. DeLaguel Haigh is mentioned for a State office, let this community bestir itself to secure his appointment. The mantle will fall upon no unworthy shoulders, and the wearer will reflect honor on the place of his birth. X.]

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. Nov. 25th.—From the State journals it appears that there is a universal interest manifested by the general public as to the successor of Dr. Dabney for the position of State chemist. And it is a fact gratifying as it is new to our State to see that the highest qualifications of scientific attainment must surpass all other considerations in the selection of the incumbent, for upon his judgement and ability, it has been shown, greatly depends the continued and increasing prosperity of our commonwealth.

Among those most prominently mentioned in this connection are the names of Mr. Battle, of Raleigh, and Mr. Haigh, of St. Louis; and while we would in no wise disparage the claims or underrate the ability of the present incumbent, still the field is open, and we would, indeed, be wanting in State pride did we not appreciate the ability of Mr. DeL. Haigh and acknowledge his eminent fitness for this important position. Though a young man, he has already won enviable distinction in his specialty, and in the varied course of his experience has enjoyed more advantages in the line of his chosen profession than any other citizen of the State educated wholly within the bounds of this country. He was educated at the New York College of Pharmacy and afterwards took a post-graduate course at the University of Michigan, where he devoted himself exclusively to the study of analytical chemistry and metallurgy.

This special training peculiarly fits him for this position and renders him capable of utilizing fully the State's splendid laboratory outfit for assaying ores. So successful were his efforts in this university, that he was offered a professorship two years later, but preferred to prosecute his labors in more practical work at the laboratory of Messrs. Schieffelin & Co., of New York, where he was associated with that eminent chemist, Mr. H. P. Parsons.

He is now at the head of Meyer, Bros. & Co's laboratory, St. Louis, and has entire charge of all the chemical and pharmaceutical work. As a North Carolinian we are proud of Mr. Haigh's success, for, single-handed, he has fought his way upward, ever gaining new honors, and in a country too where it requires true North Carolina grit; first in New York, and then in Michigan, and then in Missouri.

We do not desire to oppose Mr. Battle or any one else. We only ask that the claims of all appliaants be duly respected, and if Mr. Haigh can not place before the board evidences of weight from the very best men in his profession—if his testimonials do not show him to be thoroughly fitted for the position, he can expect no favor and his friends desire none.

We should all feel proud that we have so many sons of North Carolina fitted for this position, and the rivalry between them should be a just cause for pride, and should be conducted in the most generous and friendly manner possible.

Coming from the old Cape Fear region where men are taught to act from principle, and now that he desires to come to North Carolina and bring his laurels with him, a simple act of courtesy requires that he should have a full fair and equal chance with all others.

He has testimonials from Charles Rice Prof. Prescott, Prof. Bedford and many others, of which any man might be proud, and whether the Board of Agriculture sees fit to select him or not, they can but feel pleasure in knowing that the successful candidate has had "a foeman" worthy of his steel. J.

We regret to learn of the sudden death in Washington city of Mr. H. A. Leach, son of Gen. James M. Leach of Lexington. The young man's death occurred at two o'clock Saturday morning, and was the result of an attack of paralysis of the heart. He was visiting his brother, J. M. Leach, Jr., at whose house he died.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1887.

Among the Members of Congress in the city the subject of the organization of the House of Representatives is a topic of interest. Up to the present no candidate has yet avowed himself in opposition to the incumbents of the offices of clerk, sergeant-at-arms and postmaster,. though there are rumors of opposition to all the officers below the Speaker except to Mr. Dalton for postmaster. It seems to be generally conceded that he will be renominated unanimously. It is still said that Mr. Raines, of New York, will be a candidate for clerk, though no declaration from that gentleman himself or from any one authorized to speak for him is yet made public. Some of the New York democratic members, it is understood, maintain that their State is entitled to one of the official positions, and there is talk of a combination of the democrats of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and some of those from the West looking to a redistribution of the offices. There is no doubt that efforts are being made to work up such a combination, but how far they will succeed it is impossible yet to tell. Each of the incumbents is fortified by the pledged support of their friends among the members, and if there was unity of effort among them all in support of the "old slate" it would be very difficult to break it; but while each of the four is striving for re-election, and while the interests of them all seem to run together, they are not working in harmony.

The Speakership is scarcely mentioned as there is no doubt that Mr. Carlisle will be the unanimous choice of his party for re-election. He will have the cordial support of those of his democratic associates who do not agree with him on the tariff question.

It has been said that Mr. Randall would put Mr. Carlisle in nomination for Speaker in the caucus, but as it is customary for the candidates to be put forward by his own State delegation, that course will, in all probability, be pursued; but the nomination will be seconded from among the protectionist, perhaps by Mr. Randall and Mr. McAdoo, as a mark of evidence, it is said, of the harmony existing in the party.

Through the President's conferences with some of the leaders of his party it is pretty well known what his recommendations to Congress will be as to the surplus of the Treasury. There will be a definite, urgent recommendation for a reduction of the revenues to the extent of about $100,000,000 to be secured by adding to the free list of imports and reductions of duties on necessaries of life in such a manner as not to increase the revenues, and by the repeal of the tax on raw tobacco. The tax on cigars will not will not be disturbed as it would interfere with a very important industry. The platform upon which the democrats won in New York this Fall recommended a reduction of $100,000,000 in the revenues, and the leaders of the party are prepared to make the issue direct.

Besides the recommendation which will be explicit there will be an administration bill, built upon these recommendations which will be informally presented to the democratic members, and it is expected to go, perhaps with some changes, to the Ways and Means Committee practically with the sanction of the party.

The seating of fifteen new Senators in the 50th Congress, nearly one-fourth the whole body, will effect material changes in the working capacity of the various committees. The control of the organization being in the hands of the republican Senators no change in committes will be made affecting the policy of either party on the leading questions of legislation. There are more changes than usual to be made in the chairmanships, but under the rules governing the Senatorial caucuses old and trained legislators will succeed to these places.

It would be a wise thing if Congress were to pass the bill of Mr. Hoar which provides that copies of all public documents should be sent to a public library or other place in every Congressional district. A great deal of public information would thus be placed at the disposal of the people, which otherwise would never reach them. Each year Congress appropriates large sums of money to print public documents which are intended for general distribution, but the real beneficiaries of the law are the second-hand book stores of Washington, which in many instances buy the documents for a mere song, keep the more valuble publications for a few years, and then sell them at fabulous prices.

The Cotton Situation.

[Boston Journal Commerce, Nov. 19.]

The value of the bureau's and Cotton World's reports consists in the fact that they were made up from the statements of a large number of correspondents, in all parts of the cotton region, specially selected for their intelligence and general disinterestedness. At least the bureau is supposed not to have any sympathy with the turns of the market, and its estimates are based on the best information of a conservative character that can well be devised. Former estimates have been found to approximate the actual yield so satisfactorily that no good reason can now be assigned why present figures should not now be accepted with a proper degree of faith, as past experience would seem to justify. At present writing, the price of midland uplands is 10⅜ cents, a decline from the highest quotation since the general advance, and the feeling is commonly shared that prices are high enough, and were they to advance more, or even to retain their present status, the consumptive demand would be checked, while if a low basis is sustained, the wants of spinners in this country and in Europe will be as great as heretofore reckoned upon. There are many, however, with whom we are inclined to agree, that believe that prices are surely destined to go higher, even with an American crop of six and three-quarter million bales, on a basis of only a slight excess over last year's consumption, owing to short crop prospects elsewhere in the world. We should not be surprised to see an average of 10½ to 11 cents for middling uplands.

Yadkin Valley *News:* Freights over the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad are certainly reasonable. We are highly pleased at the figures we pay that road on printing material. We paid the N. & W. $1.02 for 55 pounds, from New York to Foster Falls, and the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley $1.60 on 380 pounds from New York to Pilot Mountain. Make your own calculation and see if the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road is not treating its patron's fairly and squarely. We have the agents receipts for freights on both roads. And again our business men are not paying over 15 cents per hundred for hauling from the Pilot Mountain depot. The result is salt, iron, nails and heavy groceries are coming down.

There are now 195 students at Wake Forest College, and still they come!

STATE NEWS.

The colored people of Wilson propose holding a fair on the 26th and 27th of December.

It is rumored that editor Caldwell, of the Statesville *Landmark*, will buy the old Charlotte *Observer* and revive it.

Asheville is making efforts to obtain a United States Court House. The step is heartily endorsed by Judge Dick.

Rev. Mr. Pearson, the evangelist, has an appointment at New Berne in February next, beginning on the 3rd Sunday.

J. A. Robinson, late of the editorial staff of the Charlotte *Chronicle*, is to become a member of the staff of the Durham *Recorder*.

It is said that James H. Merrimon, of the 12th District, intends resigning his seat on the Superior Court bench in about sixty days.

Rev. R. P. Law a gentleman, of considerable editorial experience, has accepted a position on the staff of the Charlotte *Chronicle*.

Maj. Robt. Bingham has made an offer of a tuition ($100) to the student of the Durham graded school who takes the highest stand in it.

The Central and Western hotels and two stores at Hickory, N. C., were destroyed by fire Wednesday morning. Loss $15,000 to $20,000; insurance $5,000.

It is reported that C. V. Dockery will start a Republican paper at Rockingham, Richmond county. There are now 18 Republican papers in North Carolina.

A number of negroes have organized a co-operative society at Wilmington, and have purchased an extensive rice plantation near there on the co-operative plan.

At Rockingham, on the 7th of next month, there will be a competitive examination for a West Point cadetship, in accordance with the wishes of Congressman Rowland.

Messrs. Alex. and A. E. Transon, of Pfafftown, this county, killed four hogs, 15 months old, cross Berkshire and Chester, weighing 334, 339, 363, 400—total 1,436 pounds.—*Salem Press.*

Near Bensons, Tuesday, 22nd inst., Mr. Isham McClam, of malarial typhoid. This is the seventh death, and 25 or 30 are now dangerously ill with this disease in that section.—*Siate Chronicle.*

The Governor has appointed E. W. Kerr, late State Senator of Sampson county, a Director of the Eastern North Carolina Insane Asylum at Goldsboro, vice Dr. Ramsay, of Northampton county, resigned.

It has been finally decided by the authorities of the Teachers' Assembly that the Assembly Hall shall be built at Morehead City, and work will commence within the next few days. Mr. E. G. Harrell has gone down to Morehead this week to lay off the lot for the building.

North Carolina ranks fourth among the Southern States in railroad construction during the present year. 147 miles of new track had been laid within its borders up to Nov. 1st. Only 52 miles of railroad were built in the whole of the New England States during the same period.

At a sale in Granville country recently, Larry Bridges shot and killed John C. Ray. The weapon used was a pistol. Two shots were fired, both lodging in his head. He died in a few minutes. Ray was a brother-in-law of Bridgers', having married his sister. Ray was about 40 years old and Bridgers about 35. Bridgers, after the homicide, which took place in a house, immediately fled.—*Ral. Visitor.*

Judge Walter Clark is contemplating resigning his place on the Superior Court bench in a short while. The duties of the position keep him from home nearly the whole year round, and the health of his wife is such that he feels it his duty to be with her. The cause of law and order has a staunch and able friend in Judge Clark, and the law-loving people of the State will be very sorry indeed to see him retire from the bench. We have a number of excellent Judges in North Carolina, but none better than he.—*Statesville Landmark.*

News has been received at this office of a shooting difficulty in Chatham county, at Red Hill. John Paul Dowd, a fox hunter, was out last week and one of his hounds got in pursuit of a turkey belonging to Mr. Atlas Barrass. Mr. Burrass shot the dog for his misbehavior and its owner soon appeared upon the scene to avenge the death of his dog. Mr. Burrass concealed himself in his house, while a Mr. Saunders went out to meet the enraged man and received the contents of one barrel of the hunter's gun in his legs.—*Sanford Express.*

The Baptist State Convention was in Durham five days, and from the butchers and grocers we estimate what it took to feed it. Thirty steers at an average weight of 500 pounds; 100 barrels of flour; 50 bushels of meal, 100 turkeys, 1,000 chickens, 150 gallons of oysters, 1,000 pounds of butter, 200 pounds of mince meat 50 geese, 60 or 70 guineas, and hundreds of pounds of jellies and preserves, and milk by the barrel. The back yards are dyed crimson by the blood of fowls slain at the altar to appease the god of hunger.—*Recorder.*

It is unusual for six young persons, rejoicing in beauty and youth, to make the leap matrimonial at the same hour and place. At St. Mark's Lutheran Church in Gaston county, Rev. M. L. Little performed the ceremony that united six hearts. Prof. Robberts, editor of the Lincoln *Courier*, and Miss Rudasill, daughter of John Rudasill; A. B. Elliott, of Cherryville, and Miss Fanny Crouse; daughter of Rufus Crouse; Mr. Carpenter and Miss Rudasill. A large congregation witnessed the imposing ceremony and offered congratulations and best wishes for the happy six.—*Shelby Aurora.*

Some carpenters made an inspection of the Governor's mansion yesterday and there was a rumor afloat to the effect that work would be resumed on it and that it would be completed. There are $5,000 yet in the treasury to the credit of the mansion fund, but this will not be turned over until the building is completed. The lowest estimate makes it appear that it will require between $15,000 and $20,000 to complete the mansion in accordance with the plans commenced upon, and it may be that the contractors propose to depend on the Legislature for an additional appropriation to cover the entire cost.—*News and Observer.*

WHAT AM I TO DO?

The symptoms Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it costs but a trifle and thousand attest its efficacy.

The Cold Wave.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 28.—A special to the *Evening Wisconsin*, from La Crosse, says: Ice stopped running in the Mississippi last night, and to-day the river is closed, the earliest ever known. The thermometer marked twenty below zero last night.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—The city awoke this morning to find itself ice-bound. A freezing wind bore down on the place in a somewhat unexpected manner, and caused a good deal of discomfort. Winter wrappings are the order of the day, and pedestrians find it more pleasant to go at a dog trot than to stop to exchange greetings on street corners. Yesterday morning men carried umbrellas and rubber coats, expecting more snow to fall. At 9 o'clock in the evening the thermometer registered six degrees above; at six o'clock this morning it was only two above, and although the sun shines brightly to-day, there is little perceptible increase in temperature.

The signal service office predicts that the cold snap will last throughout the night, but hopes for a rise to-morrow.

Dubuque, Iowa, dispatches say the thermometer was down to six degrees above zero yesterday.

At Mowegnea, Ills., there was a fall of forty degrees in three days.

Galena, Ills., reports the mercury to have been ten below last night. Springfield, Ills., says the fall in temperature there in twenty-four hours was 43 degrees, and at Marshall, Ills., it fell 40 degrees in the same period of time.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 27.—Some remarkably low temperatures throughout the Northwest were reported in the Signal Service bulletin issued here at 11:45 P. M. yesterday. All of the following are below zero: St. Vincent, Minn., 22; Fort Gary, 22; Mendata, 22; Fort Totten, 18; Bismark, 16; Cheyenne, 10; Fort Custer, 12; Fort Assimaboine, 26; Fort Buford, 18.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 28.—At 7 o'clock the thermometer registered 16 degrees below zero, and within an hour afterwards had dropped to 22. The cold is now abating all over the Northwest.

The Fix They are in Over in Sweeden—What Resulted from a Man not Paying His Taxes.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—The absurd crisis in the Sweedish diet is attracting the attention of all Europe. The matter is not yet settled, having been taken from the Lower Court to the Supreme Court, which is still deliberating over the affair. The condition of the Diet at present is probably without a parallel in Parliamentary history. The existence of the Cabinet, the free trade polity of the Government, and the whole course of liberal legislation are put in peril, because a few years ago a man in Stockholm neglected to pay his taxes. This man at the last election, which is called "scrutiff de liste," was elected with twenty-one others as a member of the Lower House in the Sweedish Parliament. By one of the peculiar laws of this country, if one member on the list of 22 candidates is objected to, the whole 22, who are voted for together as a group, are declared disqualified. The non-payment of taxes renders a man ineligible for office in Sweeden, consequently this one man's fault disqualifies all his companions who were elected by a large majority. Opposed to the free traders are 22 protectionists, and as the law provides that the candidates who received the next largest vote shall be seated in the event of disqualification, the free trade city of Stockholm will be represented by 22 protectionists. That is, if the latter's title is clear, but to further complicate the matter, it is thought that the discovery has been made that one of the protectionists is in the same boat as his opponent, the free trader and his inability will set aside the election of his conferres. The next in order are socialists, who also had a ticket in the field, and it is barely possible that the curious laws of Sweeden will seat 22 socialists in the Diet. Other nations are looking on with interest to see what will be done. It is not unlikely that the Supreme Court will rule against the absurd law that visits the sins of one man on a whole political ticket, and in the event of a socialist holding a fair title under the present law to the disputed seats, is quite probable that a reverse of the law will take place.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R.

EDITOR PATRIOT:—The western half of this road, leading from Greensboro to Pilot Mountain, is astonishing its most sanguine hopes of friends by the amount of freight and travel that is now daily passing over it. A sure propheey of what is yet to come when the road reaches Mt. Airy, and better still when it shall be extended to Wilmington and the Virginia line and there connect with the Western & Norfolk Railroad that is now completed to Pulaski City, that bids fair to eclipse Birmingham, Ala., at no distant day. The reader will do injustice to himself and the great interests herein alluded to if he is from any cause led to suppose that what is here said is mere bluster or a paid for puff. The C. F. & Y. V. road and the mineral interests, and commercial facilties that will be opened up along its line and at its eastern and western terminus, will soon begin, and continue for all time to come, to tell with power on every interest and enterprise of the State. OBSERVER.

The Charleston *News and Courier* of the 23rd says: The daughter of President H. E. Shepherd, of the College of Charleston, was very painfully burned yesterday morning. While passing in front of the fireplace her dressing gown caught fire, and before the flames could be extinguished she was badly burned.

At the election in Atlanta last week the result was in favor of anti-prohibition, the antis carrying the city by 1,122 majority. It was a lively time, but no trouble occured.

DIED.

MEARES.—In Wilmington, on the morning of the 27th, ANN CLAYPOLE WRIGHT, wife of Walker Meares, and daughter of the late Wm. A. Wright, aged 51 years.

TOLAR.—In Abilene, Texas, on Nov. 14th, 1887, at the residence of his parents, Doctor and Mrs. H. H. Tolar, after a short illness, JOHN H. TOLAR.

The above is clipped from the Abilene *Reporter*, in which office he worked. Mr. Tolar was nephew of Capt. W. J. Tolar, of this town.

MARRIED.

McINTYRE—HINES.—At the residence of Mrs. Fannie Hines, near Sassafras Fork, Granville county, on Nov. 22nd, MR D. D. MCINTYRE, of Laurinburg, to MISS MARGARETTE HINES.

BOGART—DEMMING.—At the Episcopal Church in Greensboro, on the evening of the 29th, by the Rev. A. H. Stubbs, CAPT. W. S. BOGART to MISS JULIA DEMMING.

ATKINS—MORISEY.—At the Presbyterian Church in Clinton, N. C., at 8:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Nov. 23rd, 1887, CAPT. FREDERICK T. ATKINS, one of Clinton's most popular sons, and MISS NELLIE MORISEY, daughter of the late James K. Morisey, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. James Carmichael, D. D., Rector of St. John's Parish, Wilmington.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

THE BEST STOCK IN THE CITY.

New Goods Every Week.

We Can Please the Most Fastidious.

CORSETS, GLOVES, VEILS, HOSIERY,
HAMBURG, HOODS, ZEPHYR, PINS, NEEDLES,
LACE, RIBBON, SILKS, SATINS, VELVETS, TIPS, &c.

Call Early at 17 Hay Street.

MRS. DYE.

Fayetteville Marble Works.

I. W. DURHAM,

Lauder's Old Stand, - - Fayetteville, N. C.

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MARBLE AND GRANITE | MARBLE AND GRANITE

Monuments, Headstones,

CEMETERY CURBING, BUILDING STONE, &C.

☞Designs and Estimates by mail free. Work delivered free of freight to your nearest depot. nov 17 1y

Visitors to Fayetteville

—WILL FIND AT—

McNEILL & CO'S.

A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Pianos, Organs,
Books, Pictures,
Fancy Goods

OF ALL KINDS.

Now is the time to select your Presents for Xmas, as you can get first choice from a large stock.

McNEILL & CO.

Sole agents for the "Domestic" and "Royal St. John" Sewing Machines.

Hotel LaFayette

—WILL BE OPEN—

MONDAY, the 7th Inst.,

FOR THE RECEPTION OF ITS PATRONS.

Terms Moderate,

And made known to applicants.

PHIL. WRIGHT,

nov. 3-tf PROPRIETOR.

R. M. NIMOCKS,

HAY STREET,

CALLS THE ATTENTION OF FARMERS, PLANTERS AND TURPENTINE MEN TO HIS LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and DISTILLERS SUPPLIES

COTTON and NAVAL STORES

WILL BE PURCHASED OR TAKEN ON CONSIGNMENT.

Guanos of all kinds constantly on hand.

Bagging, Ties, Molasses Sugar, &c.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

Remember the Sign in Gilt,

NIMOCKS.

nov 3 tf

READ THIS!

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

Are Acknowledged LEADERS in Their Line!

They buy in CAR LOAD Lots, from first hands, for Spot Cash, thereby getting the very lowest rates of freight and every possible discount.

They call the attention of country merchants who buy in less than car load lots to this fact. They can make it greatly to your advantage to buy of them. In seasonable goods they offer

A CAR LOAD RED RUST-PROOF OATS,

A CAR LOAD WESTERN MIXED OATS,

A CAR LOAD SHIP STUFF,

A CAR LOAD **Rock Lime,**

THREE CAR LOADS MICHIGAN FLOUR—

THE BEST FLOUR ever brought to Fayetteville for the Money they ask for it.

☞IT WILL PAY YOU TO TRY IT!☜

oct 20 tf

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL MFG. CO. BALTIMORE

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

The value of FLOUR depends upon the ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF NUTRITION CONTAINED IN THE BREAD IT MAKES. Our **PATENT ROLLER FLOURS** are manufactured from the **CHOICEST WHEAT** obtainable. Baltimore stands pre-eminent in this country, as a market for choice wheat, which gives us a great advantage in the selection of the **BEST THAT IS GROWN.** The **SUPERIOR COMBINATION OF GLUTEN AND PHOSPHATES** thus afforded, enables us to place on the market, Flour **UNEQUALLED FOR ITS PURITY AND NUTRITIOUS PROPERTIES.**

This fact is recognized not only in this country, but in the EUROPE as well, where the **"PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE"** COMMANDS DECIDEDLY MORE MONEY than any other American Flour. Ask your grocer for

Patapsco Superlative Patent, Patapsco Family Patent, Patapsco Extra, North Point Family, Chesapeake Extra, Bedford Family. Orange Grove Extra, Baldwin Family,

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by Mr. B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.

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OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published Every Thursday at 19 Green Street (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 1, 1887.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months (in advance).....1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. G. W. NORTH—Dentistry.
W. D. GASTER—Texas Ponies.
H. P. DAVIS—Commissioner's Sale.
W. J. McDONALD, JR.—Liquors and Wines.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

☞If you owe for your subscription to the OBSERVER, send the money for a receipt.

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.—We will furnish the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and *North Carolina Farmer* from this date for two dollars and twenty-five cents a year.

Texas ponies are popular. Mr. Gaster expects another cargo of one hundred in a few days.

Saturday was a lively day. We have never seen more carts and wagons in town at one time. Trade must have been brisk.

The thermometer fell 42° between Sunday afternoon and Tuesday morning. It registered Sunday 72° and Tuesday morning 30°.

The pavement in front of Hotel LaFayette is nearly completed. It has been laid with care and has not progressed as rapidly as many wish.

The sale of the Cade lands advertised in this issue is the finest land on the east side of the Cape Fear river; convenient to town—within a mile and a half of the market.

The electric light near the Methodist Church has been placed there gratuitously by the Electric Light Co. It is not to be permanent. The C. F. & Y. V. ought to keep it there.

Mr. W. H. Tomlinson received another lot of fine mountain beeves last Friday—in good time for the Conference. Our mountain connection is proving beneficial in many ways.

Why is it that our people have to be supplied with wagons from Tennessee and Hickory? Would not such an industry pay here? Why buy from abroad what we can make at home?

Christmas comes on Sunday this year, so we suppose it will be celebrated on Monday. The law which applies to the payment of notes is not applicable to matters of pleasure.

The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co. have placed a lamp at the crossing. The lamp is all right, but what about the light? There is an old Latin expression, *lucus a non lucendo*, which is applicable here.

We have never seen greater progress made than in the building of Mr. Green Ingram's dwelling, near the half way bridge. It was commenced two weeks ago and is now nearly completed.

Possums, from the number we see offered for sale on the streets, are more plentiful than usual, or else in his new sphere, the taste of the colored man has changed, and they now sell to us poor white folks.

The peculiar appearance of the sun, which we mentioned last week, is accounted for by the immense forest fires in Mississippi and Tennessee. It is said that the fires extended on both sides of the Mississippi for 300 miles.

We visited last week the cotton gins at McNeill's and the oil works. They both were as busy as bees ginning cotton for the farmers. The quantity comming in is larger than is usual at this season, and we learn that there is yet a considerable amount in the fields unpicked.

Applications to fill the vacancy at the Baptist Church, caused by the resignation of the Rev. F. W. Eason, are numerous. The members have extended an invitation to the Rev. George Baker, of Elizabeth City, to visit them. He is expected here about the middle of December. As yet they have made no permanent call.

There is no telling the amount of good the signal service is to the country. Sunday here, was a warm day. That night at eight o'clock the dispatch came, "Hoist cold wave signal; thermometer will fall from 20° to 40° before Tuesday morning at 7 o'clock." Thus giving time for persons to prepare for the cold change—to house stock, get in a supply of wood and a number of other things. Surely it is a benefit to all.

It will be pleasant news to many of his friends here to learn that the health of Col. D. K. McRae is improving. The Wilmington *Star* of the 23rd says:

It is gratifying to us, and we feel sure it will be gratifying to many of his old acquaintances and friends, to be informed that Col. Duncan K. McRae, of this city, is much better and is able to ride about in the street cars. He is still in Brooklyn, N. Y. He is not entirely recovered, but is very much improved.

Court adjourned on Saturday morning last. A considerable amount of business was dispatched. Two important cases that have been on the docket for some time, and which it was hoped would be decided, failed. The first occupied several days but the jury could not agree. The other was commenced, but as it was apparent it could not be finished, a mistrial was made. The Judge, while no hurrier of business, accomplishes a great deal by his steady course, and with him all works pleasantly and the people are pleased with him.

We are gratified to learn that Miss M. E. Collier has concluded not to accept a position as telegraph operator offered her elsewhere. That her services are appreciated here is attested by the handsome petition presented her last week by the business men of the place, requesting her to remain, and although the salary offered her elsewhere is larger than she receives here, she so appreciates the kindness and courtesy shown her that she is willing to forego that, that she may continue to serve the community. Miss Collier has now been in the office here over a year, and in that time she has gained the respect and confidence of the entire community, and her departure would have been sadly felt. Her decision to remain will therefore be appreciated by all. As a business manager and telegraphic operator she has few superiors.

Mr. Burlingam, who has been in correspondence with Mr. Rose in regard to the establishment of water works, was here last week. He took a thorough survey of the town and its surroundings, and will make an offer to the Board of Commissioners looking to the establishment of water works. Much interest is manifested among several of our citizens, and they have stimulated parties from abroad, and we begin to feel that great good will yet come of it. We have long seen this want. The capacity of the wator works at present, except immediately around the market, affords no protection to buildings in case of fire. The present works are capital as far as they go; they afford the purest water in the land, but the works have not capacity sufficient for the needs of the town and something should be done to remedy this.

A BEAUTIFUL SIGHT.—On Thursday night Mr. Phil Wright, proprietor, had the Hotel LaFayette illuminated for the first time, and crowds stood across the street admiring the handsome building. The cathedral glass made the sight a picture beautiful to behold. It is certainly a grand looking structure.

PUBLIC LECTURE.—We are requested to announce that the Rev. W. P. Williams, of Davidson College, State lecturer for the order of Knights of Honor, will lecture here the latter part of next week on the objects and benefits of the order. The lecture will be free. Further notice will be given of the exact time.

GOLDEN WEDDING.—Maj. A. M. Campbell and wife celebrated at their residence last night the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding day, much to the pleasure of their numerous family and many friends. The Major and his wife have our congratulations. May the rest of their days be as happy as those that are past.

TOKAY WINE.—We are glad to learn that the sales of Tokay wine have been quite large for the past six months, and that the sales are increasing. It only required that they be known to sell. They have always taken a premium at our fairs, and the more they are known the better they will be liked. The braudy made from the scuppernong grape is certainly a superior article—pure and good.

LECTURE.—Dr. Abernathy, of Rutherford College, proposes to deliver a lecture next week on the science of the mind. The Doctor will use an original diagram showing all the faculties of the mind, and their peculiar operations in the formation of thought. The time has not yet been determined upon, but it will be on either Wednesday or Thursday night of next week. We understand that the lecture is both interesting and instructive.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—We learn that some days ago near Blockersville, twelve miles from Fayetteville on the Clinton road, Mr. Charles Hall met with a terrible accident. He was engaged in working a steam saw mill, and had the habit of riding on the log carriage. While doing this his foot slipped and he fell on the saw, making a terrible cut in his head and shoulders. We since learn that he lingered four or five days. Death then relieved his sufferings.

SEED WHEAT.—We had hoped that some of our merchants would see to it that our farmers were supplied with good wheat for seed. There has been no advertisement of the kind in either of town papers, and so we have been unable to answer enquiries in regard to it. It is very important, now that a fine roller mill has been established here, that attention be paid to getting good seed and to raising our own wheat, and as our farmers rely upon the merchants to supply them, they should look to it.

FINE COTTON.—The bale of cotton exhibited at our Fair by Mr. W. J. McDonald, Jr., and which was awarded the premium as the best, was grown from the seed of Allen's long silky staple. It is certainly a very handsome staple, and is worth, we learn, about 3 cents per pound more than ordinary cotton. Mr. McDonald planted about three acres near town, and without the use of manipulated fertilizers made a bale to the acre. He will save the seed that others may profit by it.

REMOVAL OF THE POST OFFICE.—We learn from the Postmaster, Capt. J. B. Smith, that he will remove the Post Office to the corner store of the LaFayette Hotel by 1st January. A considerable quantity of work will have to be done before the removal can take place. This will make it more convenient for our business men, and it is more suitable than the present site. There seems to be no possibility or probability of our having a Government building here. We understand that unless an application for a Court House is made, it is useless to petition. Why not have a session of the Circuit Court held here? Fayetteville is as accessible as any place in the State. Our citizens should move in the matter.

NEW COTTON MILL.—The dam of the new cotton mill which is to be erected here by Mr. Morgan, is making considerable progress. Mr. Cameron, the contractor, is an experienced workman, and he is making the foundations sure and fast. Nearly all of the timbers are ready, and Mr. Cameron expects to commence putting them in this week. We learn that Mr. Morgan will use nothing but the latest and most improved machinery for the mill. He is thoroughly acquainted with every detail in cotton mills, is now operating one at Laurel Hill, but believes that the facilities here are greater than elsewhere for a success in the business.

A REMINESCENCE.—We were shown a few days ago a photograph of Company H, 30th Regiment N. C. troops, organized at Jonesboro as the Moore County Rifles, W. M. Swann Captain. This photograph was taken a Jonesboro before their departure for the scene of war. The Company then numbered one hundred and twenty-five men. Col. Walter Draughon was elected Colonel of the Regiment, but at the reorganization both he and Capt. Swann were superseded, and Jesse J. Wicker was elected Captain. This Company surrendered at Appomatox with only seven of the original volunteers, and was then commanded by A. D. McGill, of 71st township, orderly sergeant of the Company, the Captain being either wounded or a prisoner. What a reminder of those terrible days! Mr. W. D. Gaster has the photograph and values it highly. He intends having it enlarged. Many of those who had sons or brothers in this Company will, we know, be glad to have a copy.

FAYETTEVILLE OIL WORKS.—This establishment is now running on full time, night and day, consuming about eighteen tons of seed per day, making an average of thirty-eight gallons of oil to one ton of seed. The establishment has been greatly improved under the management of Mr. Alexander. The machinery now has triple the capacity of last year. In going through it, seeing how the little things are saved, and the wonderful use to which the cotton seed is now put, which were once thrown away as useless, one wonders at the ingenuity of man, and that so useful an article as the seed should have been permitted to keep to itself the many useful qualities that it possesses. It now plays a mighty part in the commerce of the world, and there is no telling the many uses it is put to. As a fertilizer the meal is among the best; as a food for cattle it is fattening and nutritious, and the oil itself plays a considerable part in our every day cooking, whether we know it or not, and we see no objection, as it is pure, and so far as we know, healthy and nutritious.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.—The 51st Conference of the M. E. Church, South, assembled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, in the Hay Street M. E. Church. The body is a large and imposing one. There are about two hundred and fifty ministers, fifty lay delegates, fifty or more members of Boards who are not delegates, visiting clergy and others, making the total number present about four hundred. The weather is cold and bracing, and the meeting is large and enthusiastic. Bishop Jos. S. Key presides.

The following persons are applying for admission into the Conference: I. W. Clegg, Alonzo Chaffin, S. P. Douglas, R. S. Abernathy, Ira Brown, J. W. Gurganous, M. H. Jackson, Jas. M. Louder, N. B. Jordan, T. W. Parker, J. G. Peebles, J. E. Sturdevant, Jno. R. Sawyer and I. B. Tarlaton. The following local preachers will be ordained: A. J. Browns, W. H. Harrold, T. H. Hall, S. W. Kendall and Daniel Reed.

The business of the Conference yesterday was taken up in appointment of committees and in examination of the ministers in regard to character and their pastoral work during the past year. At the time of our writing no special business has come before the Conference, so our report must be deferred until next week. Bishop Key preached on Tuesday night to a crowded house, and his sermon was a plain, practical and affecting one. Last night a sermon was preached by the Rev. Jesse H. Page, of Rockingham.

ABOUT WOOD.—The remarkable cold change of Monday night naturally calls attention to our wood supply, which has thus far this fall been very scant. The little carts with their dozen sticks constitute the majority of wood haulers. Two horse wagons with either oak or pine, are scarce; and we fear they are not likely to be abundant. With our railroads running in three directions, we should not be dependent upon the farmer for wood, for they haul only as necessity or convenience compel. Last year the exceeding poor crops made it necessary for them to use their teams in this way; but now, with abundant crops, this necessity no longer exists, their time is taken up in gathering and attending to their crops.

So it is evident that for a regular supply, it will be necessary for the establishment of a wood yard. In the long run, to buy of a regular dealer, who would deliver a cord of wood when bought, would be cheaper than buying the small cart loads or the wagon loads, which are sold for one half a cord and contain not three-eights. The loss made in buying from wagons would be fully made up by the full measure given by a dealer, or even if we paid a small advance to the dealer. So, we believe that if we had a wood yard it would be to the advantage of all. Often, in the winter, the roads are bad, or something prevents a supply of wood just when needed. This is often the case, and then exorbitant rates are asked. This difficulty would also be obviated by the establishment of a wood yard, where wood cut or sawed to suit you, could always be found ready to meet all emergencies.

THANKSGIVING—HOW OBSERVED.—We have never seen thanksgiving day more universally observed than on Thursday last. It was a beautiful, bright day, and nature seemed to be in harmony with the hearts of the people. The principal stores in town were all closed and business suspended; clerks had a day of rest and recreation, to enjoy it as they thought best. The Presbyterian and Episcopal churches were both filled, and excellent sermons, appropriate to the occasion, were listened to attentively. In both churches collections were taken up for the Oxford Orphan Asylum, and we understand that it was the largest that has ever been given on a similar occasion.

As we remarked, business was suspended, and our streets presented a Sunday appearance, so we judge that the day in the country must have also been devoted to giving thanks. The number of hunters was larger this year than we have ever known; birds are plenty and so were the sportsmen. There were two fox-hunting parties—one composed of over twenty-five young men, the other of perhaps a few less—who spent the day in hunting foxes; but *foxes have holes*, and only one party succeeded in securing a prize.

But the most pleasant and *recherche* affair of the day was the Thanksgiving Dinner at 6 P. M. at Hotel LaFayette. Here, at the appointed hour, about thirty-five couples of the young ladies and gentlemen of the town sat down to the following

MENU.

Oysters Naturel.

POTAGE.
Consomme Italian Paste.
Oysters.

POISSONS.
Broiled Salmon a la Oregon.

ENTREES.
Stewed Kidneys a la Maitre d'Hotel.
Turkey Giblets au Champignon.
Macaronie a la Epicurienne.
Banana Fritters a la jochuske.
Asparagus de Jeannie and cie Creamed.
Lobster Salad, Sauce Myonaise.

RELEVES.
Ox Tongue a la Marquis de LaFayette.
Virginia Ham au Champagne.
Turkey—Oyster Dressing, Cranberry Sauce.
Mashed Potatoes, Tomatoes.
Green Peas, Petit Pois.
Celery, Chow Chow, Queen Olives.

SWEETS.
Mince Pie, Pumpkin Pie.
English Plum Pudding—Sauce Cognac.

DESSERT.
Florida Oranges, Malaga Grapes, Bananas, Dehesa Bunch Raisins, Smyrna Figs, Mixed Nuts, Confections, Fruit Cake, Crackers, Old English Dairy Cheese.

BLACK COFFEE.

It was an enjoyable occasion, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Phillips, who, as young as the youngest, enjoys such sociable occasions. After full justice was done to this elegant repast, for the fun of the thing, to help make the evening pass pleasantly, the novel scene, *a cake walk*, was proposed. So couples two and two, more for fun than display, paraded the capacious and brilliantly lighted halls, and the cake, for cake there was, and an elegant one too, was awarded to the graceful and winsome Miss Eugene Gray. And thus, with merry peals of laughter and continuous good time, the evening was spent with pleasure to all and with many thanks to their hospitable host, Mr. Wright, who, not only in the preparation of the dinner, but in everything, proved himself just the man for the place.

Personals.

Col. L. C. Jones spent the day here Tuesday.

Mr. C. C. Lyon, of Bladen, was here last last week in attendance upon Court.

The Rev. Solomon Pool preached at the Hay Street Methodist Church on Sunday.

Mrs. R. W. Bidgood left on Monday for Oxford to visit her sister, Mrs. J. A. White.

We regret that we were out when called upon by the Rev. T. Page Ricaud on yesterday.

E. Lieberman, general agent for the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co., is in town. Insure your life.

Miss Mamie Moore left on Tuesday for Charleston to visit her friend, Miss Eva L. Kinloch.

We learn that the Rev. F. W. Eason has had several calls since leaving here. He expects, however, to accept one to Portland, Oregon.

Col. R. R. Bridgers, president of the Atlantic Coast Line; with his wife and grandchild, passed through here Monday on their way to Greensboro.

Miss Eugene Gray, of Greensboro, daughter of Col. J. A. Gray, returned home on Friday last. Miss Gray has made many and lasting friends here.

The Rev. A. L. Phillips left for Clinton on Monday morning to assist the Rev. Dr. Marable in an interesting religious meeting which is being held in that town this week.

Mr. Cooper has taken charge of Mr. Durham's marble yard in the postoffice lot. The Winston *Sentinel* says he is in every way competent for the position assigned him.

Gubernatorial.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Petersburg *Index-Appeal* writes as follows: Casting about for an available Democratic candidate for gubernatorial honors continues brisk in this vicinity, and the special friends of the different aspirants are beginning to boom their favorites. According to a well established precedent, the candidates next year naturally belong to the eastern or middle section of the State, the retiring executive hailing from the west. It is the opinion of some of the knowing ones that the contest is fast narrowing down to two gentlemen—Judge Walter Clark and Lieut. Governor Stedman—the former the representative of the middle section and the latter of the eastern section. Each of these have an enthusiastic following founded on distinct elements. Judge Clark undoubtedly has the support of what may be termed the "moral element of the State, as represented by the prohibitionists, whose peculiar champion he seemed to be. His acts as judge have also endeared him to those who side with a strict and rigid construction of the law as applied to punishment for crime. In addition to this, he will receive the earnest and almost undivided support of the Methodist denomination, of which he is a faithful member. As a still further evidence that Judge Clark is looming up to formidable proportions in the race, is the fact that Julian S. Carr, of Durham, who has been prominently mentioned in connection with the office for Governor, has recently declared, in a most emphatic manner, that he would not, under any circumstances, enter the race, and calls upon all his friends throughout the State to throw the weight of their influence fof Judge Clark.

The friends and supporters of Lieutenant-Governor Stedman may be classed among the "young America" of the State. They see in their champion a representative gentleman of splendid executive ability, fine presence and of first-class versatile talent. He has presided over the deliberations of the State Senate in a manner calculated to win friends among all shades of political opinion. He is wedded to no political wing and is not identified with any of the "issues" that float around so promiscuously in these latter days. He is a genuine, unflinching Democrat of what may be termed the true Jeffersonian type. He is modest, but firm, and so free from hypocritical pretentions that he may be said to be one of the few politicians of the day who would not "flatter Jove, even for his thunderbolt." That Lieut. Governor Stedman is the beau ideal of the rising young Democracy of North Carolina, is beyond question and that his candidacy will be of the most formidable character is conceded by all. Another and, perhaps, a more potent reason exists than any yet given why Mr. Stedman should be the choice of the Democracy in the coming contest. He comes from the greatest commercial centre of North Carolina, and from a section of the State, which since the war has had but little prominent official recognition. The West and the East—the former in the person of Governor Vance and the latter in that of Governor Jarvis—have had their representatives in the executive chair. Your correspondent asserts upon the authority of a careful observation (the best criterion after all) that the present outlook is that the progressive Democracy of the State will push the name of Stedman before the nominating convention to a successful consummation, and with this result equal success at the ballot box can be confidently expected.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: "I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me, and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial bottles free at Sedberry's Drug Store.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by the use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by B. E. Sedberry, Fayetteville, N. C.

GENERAL FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1887.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	60@75
Hog Round,	13	HIDES—	
Sides,	13	Flint—good,	11
Hams,	16	Flint—damaged,	5@8
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	9@10
Sides,	8@8½	Green,	4½
Shoulders,	7@7½	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	8@9½	Swedes,	5@6
Hams,	15@16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	8@8½	N. Carolina,	10
BAGGING,	9	Western,	8½@9
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3½	Upper, country,	35@40
Dressed,	5@6	Sole, Hemlock,	25@27
BEESWAX,	18@20	Harness, c'try,	25@30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25@50
North Carolina,	20@25	NAILS—	
Northern,	30@35	(10d basis),	2.50
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30@35	Fresh,	7@8
Rio,	20@25	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85@95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	1.40	Sweet,	40@50
CHICKENS,	15@25	Irish—old, bus.	1.25
EGGS,	15		90@1.00
FLOUR—		SALT,	
N. C. Family,	(None.)	SUGARS—	
West. Fam.,	5.00@6.50	Coffee,	6½@7
CORN MEAL—	70@75	Granulated,	7½@8
GRAIN—		SHEETINGS,	6½
Corn,	60@65	SHUCKS,	50
Oats,	50	TALLOW,	5
Rye,	85	WOOL,	18
Peas,	65@75	SPIRITS—	
HAY—		Corn Whisky,	1.75@2.00
N. Carolina,	40@50	Rye Whisky,	1.75@3.00
Northern,	1.00	Apple Brandy,	1.75@3.00
		Peh Brandy,	1.75@3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Corrected by A. E. Rankin & Co.

COTTON—The market opened on Monday of this week at 9¼ cents firm, remaining on Tuesday and yesterday at the same price.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits was firm yesterday at 31 cents.

Rosin was steady, prices ranging from 65 and 90 cents for common.

Crude Turpentine—Hard $1.00, Yellow Dip $1.50, Virgin $1.75.

Wilmington Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 30, 3:25 P. M.

COTTON.—Cotton firm at 9¼ cents.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market steady at 33 cents per gallon.

ROSIN.—The market quoted firm at 80 cents per bbl. for strained and 85 cents for Good Strained.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Commissioner's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a decree of the Superior Court, made at the November Term, 1887, I shall offer for sale that valuable farm on the east side of the Cape Fear river, known as the

"William Cade Plantation,"

at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday, 7th January, 1888, at 12 o'clock. Terms of sale Cash. Sale to be approved by the Superior Court.

This property will be divided into lots or tracts to suit purchasers. For plot of said lands or further particucars, call on the undersigned or his attorney.

H. P. DAVIS, Commissioner.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y. dec 1 ts

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. J. McDONALD, JR.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Liquors and Wines

—JOBBER IN—

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

No. 4 Green Street.

dec 1 tf

100 TEXAS PONIES!

ANOTHER LOT to arrive in the next ten days.

The best chance to buy a real A No. 1 Pony.

dec 1 2t W. D. GASTER.

DR. G. W. NORTH,

Surgical and Mechanical Dentist,

will remain in his office from now till about April Thankful for past friendship, he will try and continue making Setts of Teeth and doing Dental work at New York prices.

DR. G. W. NORTH.

Fayetteville, N. C. Dec. 1, 1887. 4t

SOUTHERN

School of Telegraphy,

AT LIBERTY, N. C.

The undersigned has opened a school at the above place for the purpose of teaching Telegraphy. I have devoted several years to the business, and have practical experience in Railroad and Commercial Telegraphy.

This is the only school in the South that devotes itself exclusively to the practical training of young men and women in this business, which is now one of the most important in the business world. To those who may avail themselves of this opportunity, if they complete the course, I shall see to it that situations are given them as fast as possible.

Our hall is complete, and is supplied with all necessary instruments. The board is cheap, and my prices are low—only $35 for full course. Clubs at reduced rates.

For further information apply to

H. C. GLOSSON,
nov 17 2m pd Liberty, N. C.

NOTICE.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A certificate for Fifty Shares of the capital stock in the Fayetteville National Bank, No. 391, dated August the 11th, 1886. This is to give notice that I will apply to the officers of said Bank, at the end of 30 days from this date, for a duplicate certificate in lieu of the certificate lost.

KATE W. BIDGOOD.
Fayetteville, Nov. 21, 1887. 4t

NOW IS THE TIME

—TO—

PAPER YOUR HOUSES.

The makers of Wall-papers (heretofore in combination) have fallen out among themselves, and, competing with each other, have reduced prices very much.

I have a fine line of samples of the latest styles, which I will sell very low. Also a large stock in store and to arrive, which will be sold at the reduced prices.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
nov 17 2t

Through Circulars

of a month ago we promised to aid the Housekeepers of Fayetteville in feeding the prominent visitors and others who come to the city during the winter.

NOW,

CALL AND SEE HOW WE KEEP OUR PROMISES.

Goods of the Finest Quality

IN STOCK, AND ARRIVING DAILY.

Call at Once, and See How Many Nice Goods We Have.

Malaga Grapes, Apples, Oranges,
Bananas, Lemons, Nuts, Figs,
Raisins, Currants, Citron,
Evaporated Apples,
Evaporated Apricots, (extra fine,)
Prunes, Dates, &c.

A FINE LOT OF CANDIES;

Chocolates, | Crystalized Fruits, &c.

We have goods that we know to be of the very best quality, and we guarantee that no better can be found in North Carolina, and we further guarantee satisfaction.

WHITE LILLY FLOUR,

White Ox Cherries (canned),
Cherokee Corn (canned),
Cherokee Succotash (canned),
Ox Tongue (canned),

R. & R. PLUM PUDDING, } An elegant
PLUM PUDDING, } Dessert.
Shrewsbury Catsup,

Dehesa "Royal Arms" } Finest quality
Raisins, } to be had.

"Murray Hill" } Has caused more favorable comment
Roasted Java } in 10 days than any brand we ever
Coffee. } knew. Try a pound.

Mince Meat—fine as we have ever seen.

Peaches for } Prepared to eat with Cream
Cream, } —very fine.

Many other goods we have that should go into this list, but we haven't room. Call and see.

We have changed the F. I. L. I. Cigars, and now have

The Greatest 5c. Cigar on Earth,

—Branded—

"F. I. L. I. 1793."

Call and try one, and see if the claim is not a just one. We extend a cordial invitation to come and see us.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

P.R.R.

MESSRS. PEMBERTON & PRIOR:

SIRS:—I am pleased to say that PRIOR'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY has proven a most beneficial one with me. Having been subject to attacks of Rheumatism for several years, I have tried several remedies, but none did me the good that this remedy has. I feel safe in recommending it to all sufferers from this painful trouble.

Respectfully,
SAMUEL WIDDIFIELD.

Fayetteville, N. C., July 7, 1887.

☞Order of
PEMBERTON & PRIOR, Druggists,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

P.R.R.

Just in Time.

A nice assortment of Fine and Plain

GLASSWARE:

Goblets, Wines, Tumblers, Bowls, Sets, &c., now opening.

nov 24 2t W. N. TILLINGHAST.

MRS. BANKS

has just returned from the Northern markets, where she has bought a complete stock of

TOYS,
Fancy Goods and Novelties

FOR CHRISTMAS.

The Celebrated "BANKS" Stick and Fancy Candies

Always on hand. Always on hand.

BAKERY IN FULL BLAST.

Bread, Cakes and Pies — Fresh every day.
Bread, Cakes and Pies — Fresh every day.
Bread, Cakes and Pies — Fresh every day.

nov 24 t jan 1

WANTED!

50,000 Bushels Wheat,

For which we will pay CASH or give Flour in exchange.

E. G. Styron & Co.,
Proprietors Carolina Roller Mills.
nov 3 tf

"OLD CAVENDISH."

The Best

TOBACCO

on the market

without regard to price, at

A. MOORE'S

Let Us Talk Together.

WE WANT TO PROVE TO YOU THAT IT IS OUR HONEST INTENTION TO SELL YOU GOODS WITHOUT ANY OLD-TIME WAR PROFITS.

PRICES TELL THE PEOPLE

—AND—

THE PEOPLE TELL THE PRICES

Plain Talk.

THERE NEVER HAS BEEN A TIME when your money had such a purchasing power as now. Never before could so large a variety of useful, desirable articles be had for your "small coins." In thinking the matter over, there is but one parallel to our amazement that goods can be made so cheap, and that is that some persons will persist in adding last generation's profit to the present day low goods.

We propose to sell all goods on as low a margin of profit as the more common articles on which you are "posted." In the long run it will pay us. Our profits in every instance shall be raised on the cost of doing business. Every reasonable man and woman knows that this means a fair advantage to them. No two hundred per cent. shall be ticketed away on any of the minor values, just because you may be ignorant concerning them. Come and give us an opportunity to prove our intention to treat you fairly by examining our fresh and new stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HATS, &c.,
HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, WOOD and WILLOW WARE.

FLOUR A SPECIALTY.

A. V. MAULTSBY,
oct 26 6m 69 Person Street.

Fayetteville FURNITURE House.

PREPARE FOR THE METHODIST CONFERENCE.
GET READY FOR CHRISTMAS.

DO NOT WAIT TOO LONG. | DO NOT WAIT TOO LONG.

In order that your wishes may be satisfied and your houses put in perfect order, we have bought and are now daily receiving the largest lot of

FURNITURE

Ever Brought to Fayetteville!

We invite an inspection of our beautiful setts of Walnut, Cherry, Poplar, Bedroom and Parlor Furniture. Elegant Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Spring Beds. In fact, every article that is kept in a complete furniture store. A full line of

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND UNDERTAKERS' STOCK.

S. SHEETZ & SON, 8 and 10 Green St.

AGRICULTURAL.

Manuring Cannot be Overdone.

[National Stockman.]

The venerable Peter Henderson thinks manuring cannot be overdone, and says: "It is a great blunder to attemp to grow vegetable crops without the use of manure of various kinds. I never yet saw soils of any kind that had borne a crop of vegetables that would produce as good a crop the next season without the use of manure, no matter how rich the soil may be said to be. An illustration of this came under my observation last season. One of my neighbors, a market gardener of twenty years' experience, and whose grounds have always been a perfect model of productiveness, had it in prospect to run a sixty foot street through his grounds. Thinking his lands sufficiently rich to carry through a crop of cabbages without manure, he thought it useless to waste money in using guano on that portion on which the street was to be, but on each side he sowed guano at the rate of 12,000 pounds to the acre, and planted the whole with early cabbages. The effect was the most marked I ever saw. That portion on which the guano had been used sold off readily at $11 per hundred, or about $1,400 per acre, both price and crop being more than the average; but the portion from which the guano had been witheld hardly averaged $3 per hundred. The streed occupied fully an acre of ground, so that my friend actually lost over $1,050 in crop by withholding $60 for manure. Another neighbor, with a lease only one year to run, also unwisely concluded it would be foolish to waste manure on his last crop, and so planted and sowed all without. The result was, as his experience should have taught him, a crop of inferior quality in every article grown and loss on his eight acres of probably $2,000 for that season.

Measuring Hay by Bulk.

[New York World.]

Every season come inquiries as to the most accurate mode of measuring hay in bulk, and every season comes also from correspondents in different sections of the country, rules for measurement, varying in one or more particulars. Now, the long and short of the matter is just this: So many things have to be taken into considerrtion in calculating the weight of hay in bulk it makes it difficult to ascertain it precisely. For instance, fine new mown hay, like red-top or herds grass, would probably not require quite 500 cubic feet for the ton; timothy alone requires about 550; clover, 650; coarse meadow hay, 700 or more. After being stacked about a month the bulk would be decreased from 5 to 10 per cent. Again, hay will vary somewhat in measurement according to the time it is cut.

The Government standard for a ton of hay is 7½ feet; this gives 422 cubic feet. To find the number of cubic feet in a stack, multiply the area of the base by one-third the perpendicular height. An estimate very generally accepted is that 25 cubic yards of common meadow hay in the windrow compose a ton, and 10 cubic yards of baled or pressed hay the same weight. A truss of new hay, according to the same estimate, is 60 pounds; of old hay, 56 pounds; a load of hay, 36 trusse ; a bale, 300 pounds. A truss of straw is 40 pounds.

A common rule for finding the number of cubic feet in a row consists in multiplying the length, width and depth together. Five hundred cubic feet of ordinary clover and timothy hay, packed under ordinary circumstances, will make a ton.

How to Measure a Tree.

[Farm, Field and Stockman.]

Very many persons when looking for a stick of timber, are at a loss to estimate either the height of the tree or the length of timber it will cut. The following rule will enable any one to approximate nearly to the length from the ground to any position desired on the tree:

Take a stake, say six feet in length, and place it against the tree you wish to measure. Then step back some rods, twenty or more if you can, from which to do the measuring. At this point a light pole and a measuring rule are required. The pole is raised between the eye and the tree and the rule is brought into position against the pole. Then by sighting and observing what length of the rule is required to cover the stake at the tree, and what the entire tree, dividing the latter length by the former and multiplying by the number of feet the stake is long, you reach the approximate height of the tree. For example, if the stake at the tree be six feet above ground and one inch on your rule corresponds exactly with this, and if then the entire height of the tree corresponds with say nine inches on the rule, this would show the tree to possess a full height of fifty-four feet. In practice it will thus be found an easy matter to learn the approximate height of any tree, building or other such object.

Farming that Pays.

Every farmer should aim to raise all the farm products needful for domestic use first. The independence of farm life lies right there. He grows every supply for his table, so far as the climate permits, under his own eye. He is dependent on no one for the necessities of life, or even for the luxuries of his table. All fruit suited to his locality should be produced for his own use, let him live near or remote from the city. Then let him increase the acreage of every variety that pays in the market to his ability to handle it without loss—his losses will often over-balance his profits. It is not wise for the grower to put himself at the mercy of others. If he does he will often find their mercy cruel. They will let his perishable property go to waste unless they can secure the lion's share of the profits.

Besides grain crops and stock growing as a branch of farming, every farm adapted to it should have growing on it an orchard of every variety of fruit demanded by the market at paying prices. Do not run so much to one kind of fruit that you would suffer heavy embarrassment if it fails. All kinds of fruit seldom fail in one year.

Fatten Hogs Early.

Three bushels of corn will make more meat and lard fed in warm and mild weather than four bushels fed in cold winter weather.

Hogs need a shade when the sun is hot and uncomfortable, and a warm shelter when frost bites and pinches all living flesh. Fresh water to drink with ashes and salt all they can eat, in addition to corn, peas, barley and oats, make a great deal of pork in the Northern and Eastern States.

Skim milk, whey and butter milk, and many vegetables are fed to swine at small expense by many farmers. Hogs require attention and should not be neglected, in regard to regularity in feeding and watering.

Revive leather chair seats by rubbing with well-beaten white of egg.

No Hope for Blaine.

[New York Evening Post, Ind. Rep.]

If the republicans should renominate Mr. Blaine, Mr. Cleveland would unquestionably beat him far more than before. Mr. Blaine could not again conduct a successful intrigue for "the Irish vote," and on the other hand he could not again hold to his support the ten thousands of republicans who only supported him before because they believed that Mr. Cleveland's election would "ruin the country." If the republicans are to be guilty of such stupendous folly as presenting again the tainted and dangerous candidate whose nomination defeated them in 1884, then indeed is the election of 1886 already decided in Mr. Cleveland's favor.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

F.F.F.F.F.F.F.

REMEMBER, YOU WILL

Find First-class, Fine, Fresh, Flavored, Fancy **Family Groceies,**

PROVISIONS, FRUITS, NUTS and CANDIES, at

R.T.SCANLIN'S,

Agent, No. 47 Person Street.

feb 3 tf

A. GARRASON.

FRUITS:

Foreign, Domestic and Canned.

CANDY:

ROYSTER'S

(Fresh and Best.)

GROCERIES:

FROM

Beef Tongue to Side Meat,

FROM

GRANULATED MEAL to GAMBRILL'S FLOUR,

FROM

Macaroni and Cheese

TO

MUSTARD and PICKLES,

TOBACCO, CIGARS and SNUFF.

Call early and often.

apl 7 tf

LIVERY FEED AND SALE STABLES,

Rear LaFayette Hotel,

W. D. GASTER, Agt., Proprietor.

Best arrangements for Drovers. Good dry sheds and best water facilities. Special attention given to boarding Horses. Fine Double and Single Turn-outs. Good Saddle Horses for gentlemen and ladies.

☞Baggage transferred to any part of the city. nov 17 tf

FARMERS,

COUNTRY MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS

Will find | Will find | Will find

W. J. BOONE & CO'S.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY

Groceries, Farm Stock, Land, &c., &c., &c.

☞Our "Sea Foam" Flour (the best) and "Strawberry Twist" Chewing Tobacco always on hand.

FAYETTEVILLE Sewing Machine and Music House.

ORGANS $30, $40, $45, $55, $65 to $100.

NEW MACHINES $25, $30 and $40.

OLD MACHINES $8 to $10.

Staybright Polish, for Furniture.

MACHINES AND ORGANS REPAIRED.

june 23 1y J. H. FARRAR, Agt.

REMOVED.

We have removed our Barber Shop to the Hotel LaFayette, where we will be pleased to wait on our old and new customers.

We have refitted and put in new furniture, which makes ours as comfortable and handsome as any establishment of its kind in the State.

HENDERSON & STEPHENS.

nov 10 1m

Notice of Dissolution.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between R. C. Morris and J. E. Carney, under the firm name of Morris, Carney & Co., was, on Nov. 5, 1887, dissolved by mutual consent.

All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by J. E. Carney, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

R. C. MORRIS,
J. E. CARNEY.

J. E. CARNEY & CO. will continue the "Racket" business at the old stand, and I bespeak for them the same liberal patronage that a generous public have heretofore given Morris, Carney & Co. With thanks for the generosity of the public while I was in this business, I am respectfully,

nov 10 tf R. C. MORRIS.

H. McD. ROBINSON

ATTORNEY AT LAW:

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Collections a specialty. Prompt attention given to all business.

may 26 1y

E. A. POE,

Manufacturer of BRICK,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞Remember, I make the best Brick made in the State. apl 21 tf

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYNOD

With its delightsome pleasures, lasting and charming associations and fond friends, is gone. Next

THE FAIR.

Fairer and fairest thing to do is to make PROVISION for next week. Take time and

Headquarters

by the forelock, and send in your orders.

GEO. A. THOMSON

will take great pleasure in meeting your every want.

STOCK

fully up and replete with every

Toothsome Good Goodies.

Headquarters

GEO. A. THOMSON.

ARRIVALS TO-DAY:

Atmore's Mince Meat,
Atmore's Plum Pudding,
Smoked Beef Tongues,
Fine Northern Beets,
Dried Garden Peas,
Hominy or Navy Beans,
French Prunes,
Dried Apples, "Mt. Airy."
Pig's Feet,
Bloater Mess No. 1 Mackerel,
Richmond Sausage,
London Layer Raisins,
Valencha Layer Raisins,
Lamb Tongues,
New Buckwheat,
Dried Butter Beans.

Good friends having cleaned out

Headquarters,

telegram replenished, and we are ready for the next, and always ready for any emergency.

ELEGANT ADDITIONS IN

GLASS and CROCKERY

DEPARTMENT:

Handsome Dinner Sets,
Lovely Tea Sets,
Imperial Toilet and Chamber Sets.

New Departure.

Having taken the agency for one of the largest and most reliable

WALL-PAPER

factories, I can fill orders at greatly reduced prices. Call and see

HEADQUARTERS,

GEO. A. THOMSON.

A Rare Chance.

My residence on Haymount

FOR SALE.

Open for inspection from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The most Desirable Complete and Convenient residence in our City.

Terms easy:—One-fourth cash, balance one, two and three years at 6 per cent.

POSSESSION GIVEN AT ONCE.

G. A. Thomson.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall street, New York.

For sale by A. S. HUSKE & CO.

feb 24, mar 3 1y

Intelligent Readers will notice that

Tutt's Pills

are not *"warranted to cure"* all classes of diseases, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz:

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Flatulence, etc.

For these they are not warranted *infallible*, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

mar 24 1y

BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR

A SPECIFIC FOR

WOMAN'S DISEASES

—SUCH AS—

Painful Menstruation, Suppressed or Profuse, Scanty and Irregular or Monthly Sickness.

If taken during the CHANGE OF LIFE, great suffering and danger will be avoided. ☞Send for book "MESSAGE TO WOMEN," mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga.

EXCELSIOR COOK STOVES

ALWAYS SATISFACTORY

EIGHTEEN SIZES AND KINDS

ALL PURCHASERS CAN BE SUITED

MANUFACTURED BY

Isaac A. Sheppard & Co., Baltimore, Md.

AND FOR SALE BY

McMILLAN BROS.,

mar 24-1y Fayetteville, N. C.

To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Plained Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad.

Address WALTER WATSON,

apl 7-tf Fayetteville, N. C.

THO. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

OFFICE:

North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. tf

"Get Ready."

Before the cold weather comes, get out your Heating Stoves and have them put in order. See that new grates, fire pots and pipe have taken the place of the burned out parts. With a large supply of

COAL

on hand, we are prepared to keep you comfortable.

Have Your Stoves Repaired.

We have a full line of

Cooking and Heating Stoves

on hand, and will sell them at prices to suit the times.

Call and see the nicest line of BRASS GOODS ever shown in this market:

BRASS

Fire Dogs, Fenders, Shovels,
Tongs, Pokers, Spark Fenders, &c.

☞Fenders to suit any size fire place.

McMILLAN BROS.

oct 6 tf

CAROLINA Roller Mills.

FLOUR and MEAL.

Depository and office in Williams Building.

E. G. STYRON & CO.,

oct 13 1y Proprietors.

A New Departure for Fayetteville.

VIGILANCE THE PRICE OF SAFETY.

PETROLEUM FOR FAMILY USE.

Horne's Tested Kerosene.

Not without expense and labor, I have equipped myself for testing KEROSENE OIL, and will hereafter sell only such as will meet the requirements of the New York State law, which is considered the best and most stringent upon this subject.

Dealers and others wishing samples examined, can have it done at a moderate charge by the the most approved method.

No doubt this move will result favorably to oil consumers. Encourage the PRIME MOVER.

H. R. HORNE.

sep 22 tf

Fine Mountain Beef.

I am daily expecting a large lot of fine Mountain Beef. Parties who wish to make

CORNED BEEF

Will do well to leave their orders.

GOOD BEEF

AND FRESH, HOME-MADE SAUSAGE

Always on hand.

I will also buy | I will also buy

HIDES,

And pay the highest market price.

☞Fresh Beef every day. Call at the Market, on

W. H. TOMLINSON.

oct 20 tf

IMPROVED FACILITIES

FOR

Ginning Cotton.

The Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill Company

have added to their former Plant an additional Engine to run their Cotton Gins. The Company is now prepared to gin cotton with expedition, in the best manner, on as reasonable terms as any Gin here or elsewhere, and deliver in merchantable order, promptly, at any point in town. The Company solicits a share of the patronage of planters. They will buy, daily, Cotton in the Seed at the Gins, and also Cotton Seed, for which the highest market prices will be paid.

ROGER S. WILLIAMS is in charge of the Gins, and N. B. ALEXANDER the Oil Mill, and will be at the Mill regularly every business day through the season.

J. D. WILLIAMS, President.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8th, 1887. tf

WALTER WATSON

—IS—

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR—

Engine and Saw Mill Supplies.

Rubber Belting,
Leather Belting,
Lacing and Belt Fastenings

Of all kinds, at

MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

ESTIMATES AND CORRECT MEASUREMENTS

Given for

Machinery and Machinery Supplies.

☞Write for prices.

WALTER WATSON.

oct 13 tf

T. A. KLUTZ,

Architect and Superintendent,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

oct 27 t jan 1

Cool Summer Drinks!

Bond's Sedgberry's Fountain in Full Blast.

He uses none but the purest syrups and juices at his Fountain, and with his Patent Ice Shaver (not crusher) and his new Lightning Shaker, he is prepared to furnish Milk Shakes, Limeades, &c., &c., that cannot be excelled. Call, and Clarence will convince you.

apl 21 tf

Excelsior Printing Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Cheap Printing, First-class Work and *CASH PRICES*

☞*All Work delivered when promised.*

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAYETTEVILLE NOVELTY WORKS

Still to the Front!

And prepared to make Sash, Blinds, Doors and other material for building purposes. Planing and building done to order. For information write to

SUTTON & HENZI.

june 16 6m Proprietors.

Express Steamboat Co.

THE STEAMER D. MURCHISON,

CAPT. J. C. SMITH,

will, on and after April 1st, leave Fayetteville on

Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock.

Returning, will leave Wilmington at

2 P. M. Wednesdays and 12 M. Saturdays.

☞Freight and passenger accommodations first-class.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
Agent, Fayetteville, N. C.
WILLIAMS & MURCHISON,
mar 24-tf Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

A. GARRASON,

—DEALER IN—

HEAVY and FANCY GROCERIES,

General Family Supplies,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

aug 13 131-tf

Merchant Mills Prices.

Until further notice, the following prices will speak for themselves. Should grain decline I'll "keep up with the procession."

THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR,	$6.00
EXTRA NICE FAMILY FLOUR,	5.50
EXTRA NICE BREAD MEAL, (NEW CROP),	.65
WHITE CORN,	.68
MIXED CORN,	.65
SEED WHEAT,	1.25
STOCK MEAL—CORN, PEAS, OATS,	.65
STOCK MEAL—CRACKED CORN AND OATS,	.60

Especial attention is called to my specially —first-class Feed for Horses and Milch Cows —Corn, Peas and Oats ground together. One trial will convince anyone of its merits.

Respectfully,

JAS. D. McNEILL.

PATENTS,

Caveats, Re-issues and Trade-Marks secured, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office or before the Courts promptly and carefully attended to.

Upon receipt of MODEL OR SKETCH *of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability* FREE OF CHARGE.

FEES MODERATE, and I make NO CHARGE UNLESS PATENT IS SECURED. Information, advice and special references sent on application.

J. R. LITTELL, Washington, D. C.
Opp. U. S. Patent Office. oct 27 tf

ALEX. McNEILL. JAS. H. McNEILL.

A. McNEILL & SON,

GODWIN'S, N. C.,

Manufacturers of Naval Stores

AND DEALERS IN

General Merchandise.

oct 27 6m

BROWN & RODDICK.

Closing Out at COST!

OUR FAYETTEVILLE BRANCH.

Owing to the increase of business in our Wilmington store for the past year, we find it impossible to give our branch in Fayetteville the personal superintendence really necessary, our undivided, individual attention being really necessary in Wilmington. After due consideration we have made up our minds to mark the whole stock down to COST and close it out. THIS IS NO ADVERTISING RUSE;

We Will Do Just as We Say.

We are sorry to add that we are induced more particularly to this step, at this time, owing to the delicate health of our Superintendent, Mr. Jas. Corbett, who feels it really necessary for him to make a change.

A WORD TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

We will close out the WHOLE SOTCK, or any part in lots, at prices that cannot fail to attract attention. Easy Terms will be given those who can give satisfactorily endorsed paper.

TO RETAIL PATRONS

We have gone carefully over each article in the store and marked the reduced price in plain RED figures, which will show for themselves that we are in THOROUGH earnest.

SALE TO COMMENCE

Thursday, Nov. 3, 1887.

Now is Your Time to Secure BARGAINS.

☞It will pay to buy now and lay them aside until you require them.

PLAID SILKS,

34 cents per yard; worth 60 cents.

Fine Black Gros Grain Silks,

90 cts.; good value for $1.25.

All Dress Goods

Reduced Away Down

3¼c. 4c. Calicoes 5c. 5½c.

Ladies' Light-weight Wraps, $2.50.

Beautifully trimmed with Silk, Gimp and Spanish Lace; worth $10.00.

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS, JACKETS AND NEWMARKETS

Cheaper than you have ever seen them.

CASSIMERES and SCOTCH TWEEDS,

For men and Boys, at much less prices than formerly.

The above are only a few of the Great Bargains we are offering this time. Our space will admit of no more at present.

BROWN & RODDICK,
nov 10 tf Fayetteville, N. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE **Aurora Watch**

Is emphatically the best Watch made for the price.

—THE—

Aurora Watch

Is the most carefully and accurately made Watch, and is a first-class time keeper.

Warren Prior & Son

Are stockholders in the AURORA Watch Factory, and Selling agents for the AURORA Watch Co

—SELECT YOUR—

WEDDING RING

—AND—

Bridal Presents

—OF—

PRIOR,

THE JEWELER,

feb 1 tf

CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE NO. 28.

Taking effect at 5:00 A. M., Monday, Oct. 17, 1887.

TRAINS MOVING NORTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fgt. & Accom'n.
Leave Bennettsville,	9:45 a. m.	2:15 p. m.
Arrive Maxton,	11:26 a. m.	4:25 p. m.
Leave Maxton,	11:30 a. m.	5:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	1:30 p. m.	8:30 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	2:00 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	4:05 p. m.	12:00 noon
Leave Sanford,	4:15 p. m.	1:05 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	7:25 p. m.	6:50 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	10:00 a. m.	
Arrive Pilot Mountain,	2:45 p. m.	

Passenger and Mail No. 1—dinner at Fayetteville.
Passenger and Mail No. 11—dinner at Germanton.

TRAINS MOVING SOUTH.

	Passenger and Mail.	Fgt. & Accom'n.
Leave Pilot Mountain,	4:00 p. m.	
Arrive Greensboro,	8:15 p. m.	
Leave Greensboro,	9:50 a. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Sanford,	12:55 p. m.	12:00 noon
Leave Sanford,	1:15 p. m.	1:30 p. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	3:20 p. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Fayetteville,	3:30 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Arrive Maxton,	5:15 p. m.	9:20 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	5:25 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:00 p. m.	12:45 p. m.

Passenger and Mail No. 2—dinner at Sanford.

Factory Branch—Freight and Accommodation.

TRAIN MOVING NORTH.

Leave Millboro,	8:05 a. m.	5:45 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	9:35 a. m.	7:25 p. m.

TRAIN MOVING SOUTH.

Leave Greensboro,	2:00 p. m.	
Leave Factory Junction,	3:00 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Arrive Millboro,	3:45 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

Passenger and Mail Trains run daily except Sunday.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Bennettsville and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Freight and Accommodation Train runs between Greensboro and Fayetteville on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and between Fayetteville and Bennettsville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Trains on Factory Branch run daily except Sunday.

The Freight and Accommodation between Fayetteville and Greensboro on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays connects at Sanford with the A. & L. Train, which leaves Sanford at 12:30 p. m. and arrives at Raleigh at 4:45 p. m.

Close connection is made at Maxton with Carolina Central Railway Passenger Trains to and from Wilmington.

W. E. KYLE,
General Passenger Agent.
J. W FRY, General Superintendent.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Dated Dec. 27, 1886.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 40, Daily.
Leave Weldon,	2 15 P. M.	5 38 P. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	3 33 "	
Arrive Tarboro,	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro,	11 30 P. M.	
Arrive Wilson,	4 05 P. M.	6 58 P. M.
Leave Wilson,	4 03 "	
Arrive Selma,	5 40 "	
Arrive Fayetteville,	7 43 "	
Leave Goldsboro,	4 54 "	7 40 "
Leave Warsaw,	5 54 "	
Leave Burgaw,	7 00 "	
Arrive Wilmington,	7 50 "	9 55 P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

	No. 47, Daily.	No. 43, Daily.
Leave Wilmington,	8 50 A. M.	8 56 P. M.
Leave Burgaw,	9 24 "	9 50 "
Leave Warsaw,	10 37 "	10 57 "
Arrive Goldsboro,	11 35 "	11 58 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8 20 "	
Arrive Selma,	10 47 "	
Arrive Wilson,	11 59 "	
Leave Wilson,	12 25 P. M.	12 51 A. M.
Arrive Rocky Mount,	12 40 "	
Arrive Tarboro,	4 50 P. M.	
Leave Tarboro,	11 30 A. M.	
Arrive Weldon,	2 35 P. M.	2 70 A. M.

A Freight and Passenger train on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday leaves Smithfield at 6 a. m. and arrives at Fayetteville at 10 a. m. Leaves Fayetteville at3:40 p. m.; arrives at Smithfield at 6:50 p. m.

Freight and Passenger Train on Monday, Wednesday and Friday leaves Smithfield at 7:30 a. m. and arrives at Wilson at 10:00 a. m. Leaves Wilson at 3:25 p. m. and arrives at Smithfield at 5:30 p. m.

Passenger Train north from Fayetteville connects with R. & D. R. R. at Selma for Raleigh and Greensboro.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leaves Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.00 P. M. Returning leaves Scotland Neck at 9.30 A. M., daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., via Albermarle & Raleigh R. R. Daily except Sunday, 6.00 P. M., Sunday 5.00 P. M., arrive Williamston, N. C., 8.10 P. M., 6.40 P. M. Returning leaves Williamston, N. C., Daily except Sunday, 8.00 A. M., Sunday 9.50 A. M. arrive Tarboro, N. C., 10.05 A. M., 11.30 A. M.

Train on Midland, N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C. Daily except Sunday, 5.30 P. M., arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.00 P. M. Returning leaves Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 A. M., arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.00 A. M.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No. 50. Northbound is No. 51.

Train No. 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Trains make close connection for all points North via Richmond and Washington

All Trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

J. R. KENLY, Sup't Trans. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent.